



DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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REPORTAGE ON 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Delegation Leaders Listed

LD081032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0951 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN)--Military delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states arrived in the GDR on Monday to take part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver. The military delegations are headed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army Gen Lajos Czirineg, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland; Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR; and Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD082203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Potsdam--Immediately prior to the opening of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers the victims of fascism and the heroes of the Soviet Army who fell in the Great Patriotic War were commemorated with a solemn wreath-laying ceremony in Potsdam today.

Today with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Forces, the chiefs of the military delegations of the socialist countries that are in the GDR for the manoeuvres commemorated those who fell in the antifascist struggle. Thousands of working people took part in the ceremonies at the memorial for the antifascist resistance fighters in the Square of Nations and at the Soviet heroes' cemetery.

Honecker in Potsdam

LD081526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Potsdam--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council arrived in Potsdam this afternoon for the opening of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers. The maneuvers start with a large rally in the Square of Nations. Thousands of people gave a very cordial welcome to Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann and other party and state leaders on the outskirts of the city.

To the applause of the participants in the rally the first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED Executive, Guenter Jahn, welcomed the members of the party and state leadership and the representatives of the socialist fraternal armies.

To renewed thunderous applause Erich Honecker then spoke. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR, he extended cordial and fraternal militant greetings to the representatives of all armies of the socialist military alliance. He said that the key problem of the present time consists in safeguarding peace. To ensure a positive solution to this problem in the future there have to be continued great efforts in material production, in the social sphere and in the sphere of socialist national defense.

Because of the persistent efforts of our peoples, he said, peace is today reliably protected by the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact. It is encouraging for all revolutionary and peace-loving forces in the world that on the basis of the power of socialism the prevention of a world war and the achievement of a lasting peace has become a real possibility in our time.

Honecker Maneuver Rally Address

DW081719 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1514 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the public rally on Potsdam's Square of the Nations, marking the opening of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises of the Warsaw Pact--live]

[Text] Dear working people of Potsdam and surroundings, esteemed guests, dear comrades and friends:

We have gathered here in Potsdam today for the opening of the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises. The fact alone that the opening of these exercises is taking place in your city testifies to the gigantic changes that have taken place on German soil, in the center of Europe, since the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War over Hitlerite fascism and during the postwar development.

Potsdam once was the playground of those who inflicted immeasurable sorrow on other nations and on our own people with their militarist policy of conquest. The German proletariat will not forget that in this city Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the German workers class, the pioneer against imperialism and militarism, called on the German workers class for a determined struggle to achieve a peaceloving, socialist Germany. And for us, for the world, the name of Potsdam is linked especially with a significant historical event. In this city on 2 August 1945 the representatives of the Soviet Union and the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition fixed under international law the victory over the fascist hordes. Never again must war emanate from German soil. This was the demand and the will of the peoples. And in our German Democratic Republic, a flourishing, strong socialist state enjoying prestige in the world, the preconditions have been created for this purpose, because the roots of imperialist war have been eliminated once and for all. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, under the slogan: The best for the 10th party congress, everything for the well-being of the people, our people are advancing on the solid tracks of socialism toward a peaceful future in the community of the socialist countries.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of the German Democratic Republic we convey cordial fraternal fighting greetings to the representatives of all armies of our socialist military alliance who will participate in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises. [applause]

It is with particular joy that we welcome very cordially the defense ministers of the fraternal socialist countries, the supreme commander of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact, the generals, admirals and officers of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces here, to the socialist German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, for 25 years now the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance has proven its worth, as has the unshakable class and arms alliance of the socialist armed forces rallied around the Soviet Union, around the Soviet Army, as a reliable bastion of peace and security of our peoples.

Everybody knows that the most important prerequisite for successfully implementing the policy of our fraternal parties, which is aimed at the welfare of the people, is safeguarding peace. This is the core problem of our time. Deciding it in a positive way calls over and over again for continued great efforts everywhere with regard to material production, to the social field as well as to the socialist defense of the country.

The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states at its meeting in May drew up a balance sheet in the declaration it adopted, a balance sheet on the activities of our defense alliance aimed at peace and detente. We can rightly state that in the seventies a development of the world situation was achieved which opened up positive perspectives for the fight for peace. Peaceful coexistence strengthened between states having different social systems and it began to achieve concrete political and economic contents.

A number of state treaties led to better prerequisites for a peaceful solution of internationally disputed problems. Very useful results were achieved in the field of trade and economic cooperation to mutual advantage.

As has been stressed in the declaration, the greatest success of past decades consists of the fact that we have succeeded in breaking through the tragic cycle in which peace was just a breathing space between world wars. We succeeded in developing a broad struggle to ban war forever from the life of human society.

We stress again on the occasion of this enormous demonstration in Potsdam that lasting peace is and remains our communist ideal. [applause, shouts] We serve the interests of all of humanity and progress on our planet. We will, therefore, continue with all our strength to act to safeguard peace, defend our socialist achievements and strengthen the worker-peasant power in the German Democratic Republic. [applause, shouts]

Dear friends and comrades, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his important Alma-Ata speech, we will spare no efforts so that everything will be preserved and developed that has been achieved in international relations in the course of the years thanks to the initiatives of the coordinated foreign and security policies of the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community.

The continuation of detente in the eighties connected with a turn toward disarmament must be observed. The Warsaw Pact states have outlined in their declaration an action program which does justice in every respect to the complicated international situation.

It was thus demonstrated to the whole world that our states persistently represent the position of peace. The action program of the Warsaw Pact, the recent suggestions of the USSR to negotiate on problems pertaining to nuclear missiles problems in Europe as well as on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are realistic and constructive. We expect from the leaders of the Western powers an answer to these initiatives, as Comrade Brezhnev said. We are prepared to act concretely for strengthening peace and for improving the international situation. We expect the same from them.

Dear friends and comrades, we struggle with passion and feeling for the implementation of our peace-serving aims. The present military-strategic balance is of basic significance in this regard. Nobody can ignore that. In view of the tangible aggravation of the international situation due to certain imperialist circles, particularly the United States, one must say that new explosives are being piled up for a world war. The dangers for peace and detente are still growing. And for quite some time the most aggressive forces of imperialism, supported by the Beijing hegemonists, have been pursuing a policy of transition from detente to confrontation. They do not want to accept the realities of the world of today, with the strengthened position of socialism, with the successes of the national liberation movement and the strengthening of the forces of social progress.

This is particularly evident with regard to the striving by certain reactionary forces to eliminate the existing balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism. This, dear friends and comrades, they will never achieve. [applause]

In all our work we always bear in mind the fact that the class enemy does not give up his aggressive aims vis-a-vis the socialist states. As before he is looking for opportunities to harm socialism and eventually eliminate it. For this reason the military-industrial complex is being perfected, and particularly the United States, the FRG and other NATO countries are increasing their military budgets and deciding on more and more new equipment and arms programs.

Openly and unscrupulously they violate the sovereignty and the independence of other states, intrude into internal affairs, be it in the Near or the Middle East, in the Caribbean region, in Europe or elsewhere in the world. The whole adventurousness of the imperialist policy of threat and blackmail becomes visible in the directive on the new U.S. nuclear strategy which the U.S. President has promulgated.

The idle talk about so-called retaliatory strikes about the concept of modified target planning for nuclear weapons strikes now being loudly propagandized are intended to deceive the world public about true intentions. These intentions are to vigorously prepare a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and on the other countries of the socialist community. This mad game involving the hazard of nuclear war aggravates the international situation, of course. This is why the countries of our alliance have every reason to counteract the plans of the imperialists with constant and keen vigilance and the required strengthening of their defensive might.

Thanks to the persistent efforts of our peoples, peace today is being reliably protected by the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact. It is encouraging to all revolutionary and peaceful forces in the world that owing to the power of socialism in our era the prevention of world war and bringing about lasting peace have become a real option. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the major burden in this struggle is borne, as all of us know, by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It is primarily due to its strength and its political influence in the world that imperialism can no longer do as it pleases. As the vanguard of world peace, the Soviet Union defends and advocates the most important vital interest of mankind. From this powerful demonstration of comradeship-in-arms we would like to wholeheartedly thank the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and its general secretary, our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the whole Soviet people for this. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the struggle for peace can and will be successful only if the socialist home defenses are always at the required level. For the armies of the Warsaw Pact a great responsibility results from this. In the true sense of the word they fulfill an historical mission by decidedly defying the aggressive activities of imperialism and insuring that peace is preserved for our peoples.

They are armed forces of peace and thus make a basic contribution toward creating the most favorable external conditions for the building of socialism and communism in our countries. Totally in this spirit, and under the slogan: United for peace and socialism--no chance to the enemy, the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises will show how our soldiers, peoples and armies implement under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the doctrine of collective defense of the socialist fatherland established by Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Our military policy is based on the finding that under the historically new conditions the reliable protection of socialism more than ever before requires the solidly forged community of the fraternal states. Socialist comradeship-in-arms embodies proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism in the military field.

All this simultaneously illustrates the new dimensions of the historic work of the socialist military power for protecting the progressive social system which influences the development of the revolutionary world process more and more vigorously and which is a reliable support for the peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

High requirements are posed for this sector of the struggle in the eighties as well. Marxism-Leninism always enables the members of our armed forces to adopt a revolutionary political attitude, and this is fundamental. At the same time, Marxism-Leninism provides our armed forces with the equipment to successfully meet all requirements for protecting peace and socialism. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, the citizens of our country justly regard "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" as an important military-political event on the path toward the 10th SED Congress. The soldiers of our National People's Army have prepared for the military exercises with great zeal in order to perform well and achieve excellent results in political and combat training. We are convinced that they will honorably demonstrate their political-moral maturity and their military dexterity.

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" will demonstrate the increased strength and the cohesion of the socialist community of states. This will make it plain how under the conditions of modern combat action the armies of the Warsaw Pact are perfecting their combat and battle readiness, their aptitude for successfully operating in concert. "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" will become a school for the commanding officers and staffs in mastering the art of troop leadership under combined (?conditions).

This means renewed tests for our soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers, shoulder to shoulder with the comrades in arms, in complicated maneuver operations on land, in the water and in the air.

In the next few days they will demonstrate that the fraternal alliance of our peoples is invincible, and they will make the warmongers in the NATO states see the sobering truth: We are prepared to reliably defend peace and socialism with devotion and with military mastery. [applause]

"Comradeship-in-Arms 80" stands for proletarian internationalism and socialist comradeship-in-arms in action. The decisive source of power and strength of the socialist armies in the fulfillment of their military class mandate is the collective concerted action of the Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties of all fraternal states. As the vanguard of the workers class and of the whole people, as the brain and heart of the socialist revolution, they have always, jointly with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, solved their military tasks in the way that was warranted by the situation of the class struggle.

Dear friends and comrades, the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercises express the humanist character of the class mandate of socialist armed forces to protect peace and the life and happiness of our peoples. They contribute toward making vivid the unity of people and army far beyond the borders of individual socialist fraternal countries. Today the idea of comradeship-in-arms more than ever before is reflected in the love and respect of the working people of our country for the soldiers of the fraternal armies as well as for their own sons in the uniform of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the citizens of Potsdam Bezirk and Potsdam city have very cordially welcomed you, comrades soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers, generals, admirals and marshals. You will experience this everywhere during the exercises. The citizens of our GDR are aware that the defense of the socialist fatherland, the strengthening of the worker-peasant power, are the individual right and at the same time the honorable duty of every member of the socialist community. For this reason they regard the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises as the cause of the whole people.

I wish the participants success in their maneuvers, and days full of experience in our socialist German Democratic Republic. You, dear citizens of Potsdam Bezirk and Potsdam city, I wish from all my heart new, great successes in your responsible work preparatory to the 10th SED Congress. [applause]

Honecker Tour of Site

LD090914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--Operations began on Tuesday morning in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states on the territory of the GDR.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the National Defense Council, and other members of the party and state leadership as well as the heads of the military delegations of the socialist countries were cordially welcomed in the maneuver area in the southeast.

In the first operation soldiers of the ground and air forces of the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army demonstrated the combat readiness and cohesion of the socialist defense coalition.

CSSR Troops

LD081220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Czechoslovak troops have recently departed for the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" allied exercises to be held in the GDR. Their aim is to test combat coordination and cooperation of staffs, formations and units of seven armies. Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army want not only to demonstrate during this exercise their military expertise but also to prove, by their conduct, that they have acquired the most valued features of defenders of socialism. This exercise provides them with another opportunity to demonstrate once again how the armed forces are successfully realizing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and their resolve to defend their socialist homeland.

Guests Watch Maneuvers

LD091048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN)--The troops and staffs taking part in the first operations in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver in the southeast of the GDR today, demonstrated a high level of military ability and precise cooperation in repulsing a surprise attack by "enemy" groupings. Side by side, soldiers and commanders of the National Defense Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army had the task of overcoming the attacking units' offensive.

With a high level of precision and great determination, motorized infantrymen and armored troops of the two armies, supported by modern fighter-bombers and artillery, cooperated in the combat area. The troops managed to penetrate the attacker's positions and to shift the center of combat.

Together with Erich Honecker, other members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the National Defense Council and of the Council of State observed the maneuver from the command post. Also present at the operations were the heads of the delegations of the armies taking part in the maneuver, Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov.

Guests in the maneuver area are delegations led by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba; Col Gen Jarantayn Avhia, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic; and senior Gen Hoang Van Thai, deputy minister of national defense of Vietnam. The Soviet delegation includes the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, and member of the Military Council and head of the Political Department of the Group, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov.

BELGRADE RADIO: NATO, WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS 'THREAT TO PEACE'

AU061634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Stanislav Sokolic military commentary]

[Text] The large military maneuvers held simultaneously in Europe by both military blocs represent yet another manifestation of the tense relations between the superpowers and a threat to peace. The following is a military commentary by Stanislav Sokolic:

Just as they have done it in the past years, this year, too, both military blocs, the Atlantic Pact and the Warsaw Pact, are holding numerous joint exercises and maneuvers of their armed forces in the territories of their respective member countries, especially during the summer and autumn months. However, precisely this year's large military maneuvers scheduled by both sides to be held in the central European ground during the current month evoke special attention. The maneuvers of the Atlantic Pact will begin on 8 September in the central region of the FRG. About 50,000 members of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and some other members of the pact will participate in these maneuvers. The maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact, in which about 40,000 members of the armed forces of all member countries of the treaty will take part, will begin on the same day in the area of greater Rostock city in the GDR.

In addition to the fact that about 100,000 members of all arms and types of armed forces of more than 10 European countries and the United States will participate in the maneuvers on both sides and that the combat means used in both maneuvers represent the ultimate achievement of war technology, it is also especially significant that the maneuvers begin simultaneously and that the distance between the areas in which they are held amounts to barely 100 kilometers, a distance that is well-nigh negligible for contemporary war technology. If, in addition to all this, we take into consideration the fact that both blocs have chosen for the beginning of their maneuvers precisely the day on the eve of the opening of the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of European countries on security and cooperation in Europe, then we may justly ask to what an extent the only recently expressed and often repeated aspirations of the superpowers to peace and cooperation in the world are true and sincere because, instead of calming down, their military relations are becoming increasingly complicated.

Thus, apart from having expressed their readiness for negotiations--without making any specific proposals--as regards the medium-range nuclear missiles, both superpowers continue to introduce new (?types) of weapons. The Vienna negotiations on reducing conventional forces in central Europe have become even more complicated for, in addition to the so-called geo-strategical asymmetry, new discords have developed in the previously existing numerical differences because of the Soviet withdrawal of 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks and an alleged reorganization of Soviet divisions in East Germany that essentially replaces that withdrawal.

For this reason the conduct of such large maneuvers of armed forces in central Europe in such a complicated and tense general and especially military situation in the relations between the two superpowers cannot be appraised as anything but as a new mutual act of further complicating these relations, because military maneuvers of this kind are primarily designed for political and psychological propaganda purposes and are used to a far greater extent as a demonstration of military power and threat and to a far lesser extent to satisfy the alleged training requirements of their staffs and forces.

This fact is even more conspicuously evident in these maneuvers especially in view of the current relations between the two superpowers and, perhaps to an even greater extent, the problems among the members of the blocs as well as the problems within the bloc countries themselves. The names given to these military maneuvers, such as the "Autumn Forge" and "Comradeship-in-Arms," only transparently conceal the persistent striving of the superpowers to preserve the cohesion of their blocs and their supremacy within them and, at the same time, call attention to the increased threat that these demonstrations of military power represent for nonbloc and nonaligned countries in Europe, the Mediterranean and beyond.

CSSR COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS NATO, WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD072310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Jirina Dupalova commentary]

[Text] "Autumn Forge 1980"--this is the name of a series of NATO maneuvers starting tomorrow in the area between Norway and Turkey. These maneuvers will be the biggest in the 31-year history of NATO, said American Gen Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of the Atlantic armies. He said the same thing last autumn, as did his predecessor, Gen Alexander Haig, who began the organization of the biggest autumn maneuvers in 1975. Presumably his masters in the military-industrial complex responded thus to the American President's signature under the [Helsinki] Final Act, which talks about support for measures that provide for the limitation of military dangers and are good for detente. "Autumn Forge 1980" was both an act of derision and a threat on the part of the arms men. Gradually throughout the territory of the majority of the NATO states, about 500,000 soldiers have participated in training exercises for this attack on the countries of the socialist community. This year's developments indicate that the bad tradition continues. Also recurring is the fact that the strongest attacks will take place on the territory of the FRG close to our border and the border of the GDR. Some 17,000 members of the newly established U.S. intervention corps will also participate in these attacks. This unit is designed for flexible action anywhere in the world should American vital interests be threatened. So now they will try it out in central Europe.

The series of maneuvers, which includes 25 exercises of the ground, air and naval forces, including an exercise featuring the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles fits well into the plan of stepping up NATO war preparations.

You may point out that Warsaw Pact member states will also be holding maneuvers in September. But let us recall the popular saying: When two are doing the same thing it is not always the same thing. The point is that the nature of military maneuvers is determined by the nature of the armed forces holding them and by the goals of the maneuvers. The maneuvers of the Warsaw Pact armies "Comradeship-in-Arms," are not aimed at attacking other countries because the main task of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, is to defend the socialist community. There is neither a class nor a social group that could benefit from war preparations or a war itself. Socialism and peace are indivisible--this is not a platitude but an historically tested truth. The first deed of the young Soviet state in 1917 was devoted to the implementation of peace. From there a direct path has led--via the costly victory over Hitlerite fascism--to the peace initiatives submitted in the comprehensive program at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session last May. The representatives of the NATO member countries still owe a reply to these initiatives. If, instead of answering they are staging an aggressive demonstration of military power, then the forthcoming NATO maneuvers can be described unhesitatingly as a dangerous provocation.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION ADDRESSES NONPROLIFERATION MEETING

AU081040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Geneva 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--Speaking within the second conference for the examination of the way of application of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty, held in Geneva, the Romanian delegates showed that the conclusion to be drawn now, ten years after the coming into force of the non-proliferation treaty, is that while the non-nuclear countries have responsibly fulfilled their fundamental obligations not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons, the steep proliferation has continued, by the speeding up of the nuclear arms race, and restrictive measures have also been adopted to bar the non-nuclear countries' access to the nuclear science and technology for peaceful uses. It is obvious that the application of the non-proliferation treaty, as compared to the treaty's fundamental objectives, does not meet the hopes the states parties to it have placed in this instrument of international law.

Expressing the Romanian Government and people's high anxiety in relation to the continuous stockpiling of nuclear weapons and its growing destruction capacity, the delegation urged, in behalf of the Romanian Government, all the nuclear-weapon possessing countries, all states, to take undelayed action for the urgent adoption of concrete measures on disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

Romania attaches great importance to inducing security guarantees for the non-nuclear states. The solution to this problem, till the nuclear weapon will be banned, is that the nuclear-weapon possessing states should assume the juridical obligation not to use ever, and in any circumstance, the nuclear weapons against the countries which do not possess such weapons, and not to threaten these countries with using them, and with using force in general. In this spirit, the Romanian delegation had suggested the negotiation of an additional protocol to the non-proliferation treaty, regarding the security guarantees, as early as the first conference, in 1975, and reaffirmed the validity and topical character of this initiative at the present conference.

The Romanian delegation pointed out that although the conference could not be rounded off with a substantive document adopted by consensus, it allowed all the party states to express their standpoints on the main provisions of the treaty, for whose settlement most energetic action should be taken in the future, too.

BTA COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION, FOREIGN MASS MEDIA ROLE

AU081501 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 8 Sep 80

[BTA OBSERVER Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "Decisive Defense of Socialism"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)--The Western mass media did its best to draw the entire public attention to the events in Poland, as if the capitalist West is not living through one of its deepest economic and social crisis.

Or as if strikes in the Western world are not a daily phenomenon. As if the industrially developed countries do not have 18 million unemployed.

The causes of the difficulties through which Poland is living through, of the strikes so unusual and alien to the socialist system, were directly revealed and analysed by the Polish party and state leadership. Measures have been taken and new ones will be outlined for the removal of the mistakes, for the overcoming of the difficulties and the restoration of the normal conditions for life and work, for raising the living standards of the Polish people.

The reactionary Western mass media, however, directed their efforts not at rendering a true picture of the events and the measures, but at a tendentious misinformation and at instigating unrealistic demands, including political, aimed against the socialist system, at more strikes and at straining the tension.

The campaign was joined by high-ranking American and West European political leaders who were at the same time making demagogic declarations for non-interference in the internal Polish affairs, expressing "concern" over the fate of socialist Poland.

The campaign against socialist Poland had clearly determined aims, evident for everybody. It was aimed against the Polish United Workers' Party and its leading role, against the ties of the party with the working class, against the unity of the trade union movement. It is seeking to discredit socialism, to undermine the alliance treaties of Poland, first of all the Warsaw Treaty a guarantee for the security of the Polish borders, for the national independence and territorial integrity of the Polish State. Some revanchist circles in the West hastened to lay down territorial claims, while calling for reforms in the socialist structure of Poland.

The answer to this campaign was supplied by the Polish workers who did not make it possible for the antisocialist elements, guided and instigated from outside, to direct the discontent against the principles of socialism, against the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party and against the alliance treaties of Poland.

This answer found an expression in the speech of the first secretary of the central committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr Stanislaw Kania, who, after announcing the measures for overcoming the difficulties, and for settlement of the most urgent problems, formulated the present and the future policy of the party and state leadership:

--Decisive Defence of the cause of socialism.

--Strengthening the alliance with the Soviet Union, which brought about the liberation of Poland and has a decisive significance for guaranteeing the just Polish borders and the independent existence of socialist Poland.

--Loyalty to the socialist community and to the Warsaw Treaty, strengthening Poland's worthy position in this treaty and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival 8 Sep

AU081216 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, arrived in Bulgaria. He is to pay a six day official and friendly visit here.

At the airport of Sofia, Mr Machel was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, and by other party and state officials.

The guest was accorded due state honours.

Zhivkov Meeting

AUC31626 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (BTA)--First secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Todor Zhivkov met chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of Mozambique Samora Machel here today.

The two leaders discussed the development of bilateral relations and dwelt on some topical international issues.

Stress was laid on the sincere aspiration for expanding and consolidating the mutually advantageous cooperation in the name of friendship between the two peoples, of peace and security in the world.

Award, Dinner Given

AU081934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] On 8 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, the Stara Planina Order with ribbon. Samora Machel was given the award in connection with his official visit to Bulgaria and for his great merits in developing and strengthening the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique, as well as for his contribution to the struggle against colonialism and racism and for peace and cooperation among nations.

At the Boyana Residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of Comrade Samora Machel, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The award ceremony and the dinner were attended by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries and members of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy chairmen of the State Council, ministers, BCP Central Committee department heads, leaders of public and mass organizations and the officials accompanying Comrade Machel.

The first leaders of Bulgaria and Mozambique toasted each other.

LEADERS GREET USSR ON JAPAN DEFEAT ANNIVERSARY

AU081330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on the 35th anniversary of the defeat of Japan in World War II]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send the most sincere greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the defeat of militarist Japan in World War II to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as to the fraternal Soviet people and to you personally.

The victorious military operations against the Japanese imperialists resulted in the liberation of Korea and played a decisive role in the success of the Chinese revolution, they created favorable prerequisites for the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam and gave a powerful impetus to the national liberation movement in Asia.

The celebration of the anniversary of Japan's capitulation represents a warning to aggressors, warmongers and hegemonists, that the time has long since passed when it was possible for them to disturb peace and to violate the peoples' freedom with impunity. Today there are powerful forces that successfully oppose aggression and war. In the united family of countries belonging to the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, the peoples have found a reliable support and a reliable ally in their struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

The Bulgarian communists and all our people, all decent people throughout the world, consider the CPSU and the USSR the banner carrier of the peoples' struggle for peace and for a happy future. The consistent, peace-loving foreign policy of the country of the Great October Revolution has assumed particular importance today, when the warmongering and reactionary forces are trying to prevail in the policy of certain Western countries and to lead the world to the brink of nuclear disaster.

The recent Soviet initiatives for peace, as well as the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session held in May, which are indicating the path to the stabilization of the process of detente in the world and in Europe and are pointing to the further development of this process, were greeted with approval and hope by all mankind. Together with the other fraternal socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will do everything in its power for the practical implementation of these initiatives and for the consolidation of peace, as well as for the improvement of the international atmosphere.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the capitulation of militarist Japan, we wish you, dear comrades and all Soviet people, new successes in building communism so that you may worthily celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress and the triumph of peace and progress throughout the world.

UN DELEGATE TSVETKOV MAKES DECLARATION ON KAMPUCHEA

AU082001 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 8 Sep (BTA)--During the discussion of the report of the Credentials Committee at the 11th special UN session on economic matters, the head of the Bulgarian delegation Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the UN and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, made a declaration on behalf of the delegations of the Byelorussian SSR, the GDR, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

The declaration emphasizes that the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea is the People's Revolutionary Council which exercises the full power in the country and is the sole spokesman of the interests of the people of that country. Therefore the right to represent the Kampuchean people and state at the United Nations and the other international organizations are only representatives authorized by the People's Revolutionary Council. No one, and less than anyone the persons which have represented the criminal clique having done innumerable malefactions against the Kampuchean people, has the right to usurp this right, the declaration reads.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH CHINESE AMBASSADOR

AU051440 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Sep (BTA)--China's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria An Zhiyuan emphasized that China highly appreciated the traditional friendship existing between the Chinese and the Bulgarian peoples.

Presenting his credentials, he stressed the satisfaction of the Chinese leadership with the development of relations between China and Bulgaria, with the increasing of trade and with the successful development of techno-scientific cooperation.

He stressed: "We are convinced that with the joint efforts of the two countries the relations between China and Bulgaria and the friendship between the two peoples will strengthen and develop more and more".

State Council president Todor Zhivkov underlined his conviction that state relations between Bulgaria and China would develop and strengthen to the good of the two peoples and in the interests of international cooperation and world peace.

He stressed: "The Bulgarian people have friendly feelings to the people of China and appreciate their friendship".

DPRK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ZHIVKOV

AU042045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] On 4 September Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Choe Sang-muk the newly appointed DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials.

Choe Sang-muk conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the warm and friendly greetings of Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee secretary general and DPRK president.

After dwelling on DPRK successes the ambassador expressed gratitude for the support Bulgaria renders the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea and independent and peaceful unification of Korea. This support, the ambassador said, is being rendered by the BCP, the government and the Bulgarian people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed sincere gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song for the warm and friendly greetings and conveyed most cordial wishes to the DPRK's first party and state leader and the fraternal Korean people.

We sincerely greet the successes reached by the diligent Korean people under the leadership of the KWP, said Comrade Zhivkov. The Bulgarian people, together with all peace-loving forces throughout the world, have always supported and will support the policy of the KWP and the Korean Government for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from South Korea and creating conditions for the country's unification.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIA, NETHERLANDS AMBASSADORS

AU052135 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, Sep 5 (BTA)--Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Adeugo Adekuoye the Nigerian ambassador here in connection with the conclusion of his diplomatic mission in the country.

Bilateral relations were discussed. Mr Adekuoye handed over a message from Mr Alaji Shagri, the president of Nigeria.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov received the ambassador of the Netherlands here, Mr Gelpke, again in connection with the conclusion of his diplomatic term here.

SOFIA RELAYS 36TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING, SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS

AU081638 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 8 September begins a live relay from the Sofia Ivan Vazov People's Academic Theater on the occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At 1500 GMT stormy applause and chanting of "BCP! BCP!" and "CPSU and BCP!" is heard greeting the entry of "Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders." The national anthem is played.

The announcer states the meeting is chaired by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, who opens the festive meeting by greeting Todor Zhivkov and Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. Atanasov then gives the floor to Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council.

Tanchev begins his speech by describing the significance of 9 September and the role played by the PCP in the 9 September socialist revolution. He stresses the decisive role of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army in particular, in achieving the 9 September victory.

The speaker then turns to several forthcoming anniversaries, such as Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary, and explains their significance as factors prompting the development of the working upsurge. The role of the BCP in leading the people throughout its struggles against fascism, reaction and capitalism is repeatedly stressed. The cooperation between the BCP and the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BNAU] is also repeatedly stressed as a factor facilitating the success of the peoples struggle.

Turning to the country's socioeconomic development, Tanchev cites facts and figures to illustrate the fast development of the country in all spheres of life, attributing all successes to the correct policy of the BCP, fraternal assistance and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, and the industry of the Bulgarian people. Special praise is reserved for the "BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov," the historic significance of the BCP Central Committee April plenum and line are also stressed.

Turning to foreign policy, Tanchev emphasized Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world, as well as developing the process of detente. In this context cooperation between the BCP and BNAU is again stressed.

Todor Zhivkov is praised as the leader of party and country. Calling Zhivkov "a great son of the party and people" Tanchev states that it is "lucky for the party and the state to have Todor Zhivkov as leader."

Maintaining peaceful relations with all countries is defined as Bulgaria's main goal in international cooperation and friendship with the USSR is emphasized as the major element of Bulgaria's foreign policy. The recent talks between Zhivkov and Brezhnev are noted as an example of "Bulgarian-USSR friendship and fraternal cooperation and a contribution to Bulgarian-USSR comprehensive coming together in the name of social progress, peace and detente."

Bulgaria's contribution to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is stressed. Tanchev views Bulgaria as a "stabilizing factor in the Balkans and Europe because of its peaceful policy."

The role of U.S. imperialism in exacerbating the international situation and undermining detente is explained. "The partnership between U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism" is defined as "a danger for the entire world and for the American and Chinese people as well." Detente and international cooperation are presented as the only sensible alternatives. The necessity of preserving and strengthening detente is stressed. Tanchev emphasizes Brezhnev's role in detente. He acclaims the peace proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries and urges "Western circles to understand both the importance of political dialogue and positively reviewing the Soviet proposals."

Tanchev stresses Bulgaria's assistance for the peoples struggling for freedom and social liberation and describes it as "another Bulgarian contribution to preserving peace."

Turning again to internal affairs, Tanchev describes the importance of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress for Bulgaria's economic life. In this context introducing and applying the new economic approach is stressed. Strengthening working discipline is defined as an important factor in the country's economic development, determining the implementation of the country's economic plan.

Tanchev ends his speech at 1547 by urging the Bulgarian people to strive for new working successes.

Georgi Atanasov closes the meeting at 1548 GMT and the Internationale is played.

The announcer identifies the following persons as attending the meeting: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Geogri Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Gertgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov and other officials." Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, "and a dear guest of our country," as well as Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

SOFIA RADIO RELAYS PARADE REPORT FROM '9 SEPTEMBER' SQUARE

AU091007 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 9 September 1980 begins a live relay from Sofia "9 September" Square where a people's parade is scheduled to take place on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At 0700 GMT festive music marks the beginning of the live relay and the announcer describes the posters and decorations at the "9 September" Square. At 0703 GMT enthusiastic applause and cheers greet Todor Zhivkov and other leaders, as well as official guests who are taking their places at the honorary tribune. A guard of honor presents arms and the national anthem is played. The announcer identifies the leaders present in the following order: Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mihaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kudabinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mihyalov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Naco Papazov.

Among those present are also Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and (Bal Kam Jakar), president of the House of Commons of the Indian Parliament.

At the beginning of the parade a group of children, participants in the International Children's Assembly, carry banners and posters on peace. Various collectives from plants, enterprises, educational institutions, and citizens of Sofia districts are then reported marching.

The live relay frequently switches to Burgas, Razgrad, Kremikovtsi and to the atomic power station in Kozloduy, where workers and plants managers, party veterans and other citizens are interviewed about their thoughts of the past, feelings about the holiday and on their working successes.

At 0815 GMT the live relay switches to the headquarters of the preparatory committee for the forthcoming international peace forum scheduled to take place in Sofia, where leading functionaries of this committee are interviewed on the importance of peace and on the role of the forthcoming meeting.

At 0820 GMT the relay switches back to the "9 September" Square, where the last groups of participants in the parade are marching past--children's groups followed by a military band.

There are no speeches reported and no military parade is mentioned. The live relay from Sofia "9 September" Square ends at 0825 GMT.

RUDE PRAVO URGES VIGILANCE, DEFENSE OF 'GAINS OF SOCIALISM'

AU071920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Internationalism, Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] It is a conclusive experience acquired by all socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and all nations striving for national independence that without proletarian and socialist internationalism the victorious struggle for democracy, freedom, socialism and peace would not be possible.

For more than 100 years communists have been the standard-bearers of comradely solidarity and this solidarity has always been and always will be fruitful for the working people. Proletarian internationalism--which represents the solidarity of the workers class and communists of all countries in the struggle for the common goals, expresses solidarity with the struggle of nations for national liberation and social progress and embodies voluntary cooperation among fraternal parties while strictly respecting the equality and independence of individual parties--is sacrosanct to us communists. We fully realize that that solidarity has been and continues to be a powerful and tested weapon of communist parties and the workers movement. Our adversaries, too, are aware of that. It is for that reason that they so frequently and unscrupulously attack proletarian internationalism.

At the time that socialism became a world system the principle of international proletarianism received a new dimension: Its significance expanded to incorporate mutual relations among socialist states. In this sense it became a principle of socialist internationalism. New, previously unknown forms of interstate relations were born, based not only on the mutual recognition of independence and sovereignty but, above all, on mutual fraternal assistance and joint defense of the gains of socialism.

The principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism form the foundation of mutual relations among the countries of the world socialist community and all communist and workers parties.

The CPCZ emphasized at its 15th congress that it considers proletarian internationalism as one of our party's basic principles and it also underscored that the attention paid to a broad development of relations, strengthening unity and constant intensification of all-round comradely cooperation with socialist countries will be among the foremost and permanent tasks of our party and state in the future also.

The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee this March again expressed appreciation for the fact that a whole system of mutual cooperation, exchange of experience, international solidarity and assistance has been formed in relations among communist and workers parties while their independence, autonomy and equality are fully respected. The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered at this session notes: "The international unity of the revolutionary workers movement is a thorn in the flesh of all our class enemies. Since its emergence the bourgeoisie has been using every means to disturb and weaken this unity, as historical experience shows. By spreading the supporting nationalism and all kinds of rightwing and ultraleftist theories it is trying to artificially stir up and exacerbate differences among communist and workers parties. Since the October Revolution anticommunism has focused on attacks against Leninism, denying its international validity and discrediting the Soviet Union's experiences. The words of V. I. Lenin, written in his book on the infantile disease of 'leftism' in communism, still have their full validity that each individual segment of the revolutionary movement makes its own specific contribution but that on decisive questions all segments will treat the path opened by the Great October."

Further development completely confirmed the correctness of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words. Our country as well as other countries of the family of the socialist community have made and continue to make their specific contribution to the building of socialism, creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to conditions in their countries and take into account special national aspects. While doing so they zealously guard the basic principles, the basic general laws of building socialism that guarantee its existence and future.

All communist and workers parties take part in the development of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. This theory is a result, as V. I. Lenin stressed, of the "sum of revolutionary experiences and revolutionary thinking of all countries."

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, referred to V. I. Lenin's idea in his speech at the Conference of European Communist and Workers parties in Berlin in June 1976 when he said that "the communist movement has accumulated truly colossal experience; experience from building socialism under various conditions, including both its general laws and the variety of its specific forms; experience from the defense of the masses' vital interests, from the consolidation of revolutionary forces, from the struggle for socialism in countries with different levels of development. All this requires analysis and generalization, all the more because each fraternal party's experiences inevitably include, aside from unique specific features connected with special national aspects, joint features common to our whole movement. After all, life itself constantly enriches the development of objective sociopolitical and economic processes in individual countries and on a global scale, the struggle for the attainment of our common goals, with certain new aspects.

"We very attentively follow the creative work of our comrades in the communist family, proceeding from the premise that only practical experience can serve as the criterion to determine whether this or that proposition is correct or not."

There is no more important question in the world today than the question of preserving peace. The forces which oppose war, adventurers and warmongers and which fight against the dangerous plans of imperialism are well aware of the great and historical role played in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, for limiting armament and for averting a nuclear catastrophe by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, by their cohesion, unity and strength, by their tireless and tenacious struggle for peace. They view this as the guarantee of a life in peace all over the world.

In the countries of the socialist community proletarian and socialist internationalism is inseparably linked with socialist patriotism--they are two parts of a whole. True love for one's homeland and nation is accompanied by profound feelings of internationalism, which is one of the key prerequisites of the prosperity of the homeland and nation we love and one of the guarantees of national and state independence and autonomy. That has been proven more than once in the course of history.

After all, one of the foremost plans of international reaction in the crisis-ridden years of 1968-69 was to forcibly separate our country from the family of the countries of the socialist community, break our ties of alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, erase from the minds and hearts of our people feelings of proletarian and socialist patriotism and replace them with bourgeois nationalism. That was to be the path toward open anticommunism and to the gradual liquidation of the gains of socialism and to restoration of the capitalist order.

We have learned from our own experience that counterrevolution is not asleep. It is only entrenched and disguised and waits for its opportunity. When the adversaries of socialism cannot liquidate socialism by means of a frontal attack they strive--from time to time or systematically--for some sort of erosion, for the disruption of socialism from within. We will never forget the years of 1968 and 1969. At that time we had more "friends" than ever before. How much concern there was in the bourgeois camp and its information media for our freedom, democracy and successful development. One could gain the impression that nothing but a prosperous and wealthy Czechoslovakia was in their heart. But there is a life-tested truth: When you are praised by your enemy, watch out.

This year 10 years have passed since our communist party worked out a profound and veracious analysis of the situation that led to the crisis in the 1968-1969 period and in which it exposed not only the goals but also the methods of rightwing, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. The document known under the name "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" significantly helped to expose the intentions of domestic and foreign counterrevolution. By dint of its generalizing character it was adopted by the international communist and workers movement into the treasure chest of revolutionary experiences. Even after years it lost nothing of its validity and topicality.

Imperialism will always be imperialism. It will fight for its domination and it will also fight--given the right conditions and circumstances--for what it lost in the past. The vision of a restoration of capitalism, the rekindling of petty bourgeois tendencies and the instilling of bourgeois ideology into people's minds--all this is far too tempting for imperialism not to want to bring it about in one way or another. That is why it deliberately instigates and--where it can and where room is created for it--organizes antisocialist elements for attacks against socialism, progress and peace, presenting these antinational forces as the "nation's conscience," as its "elite" and "spokesmen."

This is, substantially, nothing new under the sun. That does not mean, however, that we should not heed and fight against their intrigues. Quite the contrary. It is necessary to anticipate a greater subtlety on their part and not to slacken our vigilance. We must never forget what a dangerous and hazardous game was played by antisocialists in our homeland and what a catastrophe they wanted to bring upon it. At that time--under the slogans of "let socialism be improved," "socialism with a human face," and so forth--they were digging a grave for socialism, its gains and ideas for which entire generations had fought. They wanted to split up our socialist community, threaten and break up the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries and seriously weaken the entire revolutionary workers movement, the forces of progress and peace throughout the world. Those plans did not materialize. In due course the plotters of the pernicious plans were unmasked. They ended up as open enemies of Czechoslovakia, as prostituting traitors who do not shy away from ganging up even with Nazi revanchists. But at that time, in the fateful months of the crisis, they hypocritically posed as defenders of people's rights, freedom and democracy, as sincere advocates of socialism.

Years have passed and the CPCZ--having restored to the principles of Marxism-Leninism its ideological, organizational and action unity--renewed with the help of all people dedicated to socialism its leading role, ensured close ties between itself and the people, led the society out of the crisis and ensured through its policy a dynamic development of all spheres of life. None of this is changed by the fact that the path toward implementing the program of building an advanced socialist society is complicated and difficult, that we are grappling with a number of problems and have a number of shortcomings. [paragraph continues]

The goal is clear and the means of achieving it are clear, too: The responsible, good-quality, creative and initiative-filled work of all society is the most important prerequisite and the fundamental condition for fulfilling the set program. We will still have to invest a great deal of strength, energy and determination to reach our goals. The working people of our country, having learned from their experiences, are striving for a responsible and initiative-filled fulfillment of our joint tasks and are successfully contributing to the solution of complicated problems.

PARTY DAILY URGES INCREASED EFFORT IN LINE WITH PARTY POLICY

AU081002 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "What We Are Striving For"]

[Excerpts] It is undisputable that the better the society prospers, the better every individual does, too. Experience confirms that we can reach our goals on two main conditions: That the plans are realistic and that we ourselves help realize them by our own work. This is elementary; but sometimes even simplicity is too complicated for certain people--when they either have not grasped reality or do not want to understand it.

Deplorably, such people do exist, and not only "below" but also "on top." An economic executive who voices unfulfillable demands when the plan is being shaped is receding from reality; and a director ignoring the priority of all-social interests and pushing through the enterprise interests also retards the achievement of our planned targets. But even a worker producing rejects damages our common achievements, as does the undemanding and lenient foreman, who thus does not deliver the work our society needs. We can cite any profession and look at any management level--everywhere there are people fulfilling their tasks with full responsibility. But there are also individuals who, to say the least, are at loggerheads with the quality of their work and with the amount of knowledge and skill required by the present development conditions. They will have to change their attitudes, improve the quality of their work and raise their responsibility; otherwise they will be left far behind in the all-social effort kindled by the 15th congress of our Communist Party in appealing for an improvement in the quality of all work and all activity. After all, the time is not far when we will be evaluating the results achieved since the 15th congress and also replying to the question of how the collectives, as well as individuals, have acquitted themselves of their tasks and how concretely they have contributed to realizing the program of the 15th congress.

In its economic policy our Communist Party proceeds from the basic interests and needs of the entire society and carefully takes into account the resources and possibilities of our economy. Most people understand this responsible and realistic policy and consider it right; and the overwhelming majority of the people implement it honestly, devotedly and responsibly in their everyday life.

Nevertheless, as long as this policy is not understood by the absolute majority of the people--let us even say by all people--we cannot consider our significant ideological-political and educational task fulfilled.

COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' OVER POLAND

LD071020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Editor Antonin Kostka foreign policy commentary]

[Excerpt] Faced with the hitherto low effectiveness of their militant policy and their rabbit-like campaign against detente, certain circles in the West are pinning even greater hopes on the second component of the Dulles doctrine, the subversion of communism and socialism from within.

These hopes have burst into flame like a cluster of straw, particularly in connection with the events in Poland.

President Carter, speaking at a meeting of the General Council of American Trades Unions, AFL-CIO, last Thursday, welcomed the events in Poland and the General Council, encouraged by Carter, immediately set up an aid fund for Poland, disregarding a rather insincere warning by Secretary of State Muskie that this might be interpreted as interference in Polish internal affairs.

Western propaganda has turned the Polish events into a front-page sensation. Bourgeois politicians and their communication media naturally do not like the fact that the situation in Poland is now being rapidly normalized. The endeavor of the Polish people to make up for the losses caused by the strikes and the results of the meeting of the Polish Sejm as well as the effort to find a solution to burning problems does not suit their plans and expectations either. They are trying to pour oil on the flames and to smuggle into Poland their own ideology. President Carter and his labor secretary, Marshall, have openly spoken in favor of immediate financial and other assistance to those antisocialist groups in Poland which managed to attach themselves with their political program to the demands by workers to solve social and economic difficulties that have arisen in Poland.

Those very people in the West who, for the strikers in their own countries have only truncheons and tear-gas, are today manifesting touching concern about the rights of Polish trade unions. Carter, a man who gave an order to end by force strikes by American trade unionists--steel-workers, railway workers, miners and dockers--has now been appealing to God with self-righteous hypocrisy to protect Polish workers. Evidently once again we have to deal with the revived tactics of a differentiated approach designed to detach from the socialist community this or that member and to assist internal political movements which would bring about changes in its social system.

In this difficult trial, it is the fraternal solidarity and selfless support of other socialist countries which is of key importance for Poland. Last Friday at the meeting of the Polish Sejm Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that for his country the expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries and in particular with the Soviet Union is of fundamental importance. Life has once again confirmed, Jozef Pinkowski said, that here we can always count on understanding and fraternal assistance. He went on to stress that for the sovereignty of Poland and its development, the steadfastness and firmness of its obligations to its allies, and especially to the Soviet Union, is of fundamental significance. This alliance, he said, like the alliances with other socialist states and cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, will be developed, intensified and defended by Poland as a supreme value.

Among the lessons to be learned from the events of the past week is the fact that the importance of internationalist solidarity is growing as time goes by, for it is increasingly more topical and fundamental. It provides the main guarantee of a successful course of action in building socialism, and calm and certainty in tackling all the burning questions of the present period. It provides a reliable defense against any damaging interference from outside as well as a guarantee of sovereignty and socialist gains.

Last week we saw this with distinct clarity not only in the case of Poland but also in the case of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, threatened by a new wave of Beijing chauvinism and hegemonism. International solidarity is not, however, a key factor merely within the community of socialist countries.

The events in Ethiopia, the Middle East and Afghanistan, as well as the visit to our country last week by a Cypriot parliamentary delegation and the meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the electoral victory of the Chilean Popular Unity Party have demonstrated to all with what hopes all peace-loving nations from all corners of the world are looking to the socialist countries, and what solidarity and support of the socialist countries means to them.

International solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is however something even more in the current conditions. It forms a barrier against which all attempts of imperialism to force its will on nations flounder. It forms a base from which the solid edifice of peace is growing. In the period of a concentrated attack against progress and peace and a period of the determined return by the United States to the old Dulles principle of threatening communism from outside and subverting it from within, internationalism has become a key to solving all fundamental problems, a way out in overcoming difficulties and a basis for a further course of action, a basis for new victories of socialism and peace. It has proved itself as the most effective weapon in the struggle for a new, better world, for a world that has been rid of social insecurity, inequality, injustice and the threat of a catastrophe caused by a war. It provides a guarantee of a humane future for mankind.

BRATISLAVA RADIO COMMENTS ON NATO FALL MANEUVERS

LD081008 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Large-scale maneuvers of the armed forces of the NATO countries are beginning today throughout the territory of those countries. Approximately 200,000 troops and large amounts of military equipment will be involved. There will be a series of 25 military exercises. Editor Ivan Horský has this to say about some of them: As has been traditional, the autumn series of NATO maneuvers will begin with an air bridge between the United States and Europe along which approximately 15,000 troops are to be airlifted. Coinciding with this exercise, known under the codename "Reforger," are the "Jog Trot" maneuvers in which army units are to be airlifted from Britain to the Continent. Gen Bernard Rogers, commander-in-chief of NATO Forces in Europe, described "Jog-Trot" as the key exercise of the entire autumn series, since this is the first time that London has moved units from its territory to central Europe in such large numbers.

Apart from these two maneuvers, one has to recall in particular the "Bar Frost" maneuvers in northern Norway, where NATO is trying to strengthen its positions, allegedly as a barrier against the possibility of a Soviet attack on this member country of the pact. In addition, the air forces of the Atlantic alliance will be carrying out exercises in the second half of September under the codename "Cold Fire," while coordination among all branches of the NATO armed services will be the subject of maneuvers codenamed "Display Determination."

The purpose this mammoth enterprise will serve is clear. It falls precisely within the context of the attempts of the militaristic circles of the West to step up military preparations. Its extent in no way corresponds to the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Treaty Organization to limit to a minimum the number of military exercises--which would strengthen confidence in Europe--for one cannot intensify relaxation in the political sphere without military relaxation.

HULA LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ROMANIA ON ECONOMIC COORDINATION

LD081232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left for Bucharest today to hold final talks with Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the coordination of the national economic plans of Czechoslovakia and Romania for 1981-85.

KEMPNY RECEIVES VISITING CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION

LD081709 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, AKEL, headed by Yannis Katsouridhis, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. The representatives of both fraternal parties briefed each other in a comradely and cordial discussion about the experiences of their respective parties, above all in the application of their respective economic policies as well as about the tasks both parties are tackling in the present period in this area.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST

AU071703 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 80 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 3 September received in Prague Fred L. Kuhlmann, outstanding American industrialist and chairman of the U.S. side of the Czechoslovak-American Economic Council. They discussed certain topical matters of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations. The reception was attended by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR ambassador to the United States, and Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador to the CSSR.

COLOTKA RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN BRATISLAVA

LD082216 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, today received in Bratislava Paul le Gourrierec, ambassador of the Republic of France to Czechoslovakia, who is starting his tour of duty.

The French ambassador was also received by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

QUARTER OF GRAIN ACREAGE STILL NOT HARVESTED

AU071658 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Not To Let Time Slip By"]

[Excerpts] More than one-quarter of the grain acreage is still waiting to be harvested. Such a situation is unprecedented in our agriculture. The development of weather conditions has influenced the vegetation, both in a good and a bad sense. In places the harvest is rich and ripe; but elsewhere it is still ripening, much later than in other years. On top of that, the bad weather is also delaying the grain harvesting itself.

It is necessary to realize that it is now already September and that a considerable acreage still remains to be harvested. And all of it must be harvested because grain procurement for the food industry represents only the smaller part of the total harvest, whereas a far larger percentage of the harvested grain remains in agricultural enterprises and is meant to be worked into fodder mixtures. This is the part of the harvest which determines, to a considerable extent, the production volume in meat, milk and eggs. In other words, the entire harvest determines how well the population's nourishment will be ensured.

The reason for a further mobilization of forces is simple--the harvesting has not yet ended, we still have early and semi-early potatoes in the fields, it is still necessary to continue gathering and conserving bulk fodder--but in the next few days other work will demand attention, such as the harvesting of corn for silage and of late potatoes and sugar beet, as well as the sowing of winter crops and other work. It would not be easy to accomplish all this even under favorable weather conditions, on which we can scarcely count this year; and thus the continuing struggle to gather the harvest and prepare the foundations for next year's harvest will be all the more difficult. But the harvest has become a front on which we must not suffer defeat.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES POOR FRUIT, VEGETABLE HARVEST

AU071755 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Eva Sadilkova commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Vitamin Problem"]

[Excerpts] To date we have not benefitted much from home-grown fruit and vegetables. In view of the unfavorable weather conditions these crops were bad, and thus the procurement plan for the first 6 months of 1980 was underfulfilled by 700 tons of fruit and more than 15,000 tons of vegetables.

The home-grown early potatoes also reached the market with considerable delay. We could quote such and similar figures also for the last 2 months, that is for July and August. If we add up all the poor results to date, we find that the market in the Czech lands had received almost 70,000 tons of fruit and vegetables less than planned. [figures as published]

We regard plenty of eggs, milk, butter and other products as a matter of course. But the buyers are still not satisfied with the fruit and vegetables put on sale. The smaller crops cannot be attributed to the unfavorable weather alone. True, in the past few years it was impossible to solve everything at once; but it is indisputable that the effects of the underestimated importance of fruit and vegetables are still felt; and it is not only in the minds of the public, but also in those of executives in agriculture, trade and other organizations that there existed, and still exists, the idea that it is possible to buy and import anything and everything in exchange for our engineering, textile, glass and other products, and to do this with ease and at any time.

We are stressing the need to achieve self-sufficiency in crops we ourselves can cultivate. Both the production and trade sectors have been set a number of specific tasks which they should most accomplish promptly--and not sit and ponder over them, or treat them like a hot potato they are afraid to touch and then, in case of failure, shift the blame for insufficient fruit and vegetable deliveries to somebody else. In fact, despite the numerous measures adopted by the two ministries--the ministry of agriculture and that of domestic trade--we have not succeeded in achieving a general qualitative improvement in standards.

In order to fully solve the matter of regular and sufficient deliveries of fruit and vegetables, we must finally start pushing through the socialist integration of agricultural primary production with the processing industry and the trade sector. However, this presumes a shifting of ministerial responsibilities, so that the entire production process and especially the path taken by fruit and vegetables to the consumer should be directed from one and the same place. We must try more effective cooperation among enterprises, a much closer cooperation of cultivators with the trade and processing organizations, but also a substantial improvement of the work of suppliers of vegetable seed and small trees for establishing orchards.

CPSL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF EAST SLOVAK LOWLANDS

AU071714 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Undated interview given by Jan Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak CPSL Committee, to Arnost Bak: "After Protective Investment Projects Productive Projects Are Needed"]

[Excerpts] The East Slovak lowlands represent an area of 207,000 hectares of agricultural land, of which 152,059 hectares is arable land. It covers practically the entire area of the Trebisov and Michalovce districts and the southern part of the Vranov and Toplou districts. If we succeeded in draining, making fertile and, in times of drought, irrigating the East Slovak lowlands with water from the drainage system, it would be a granary of the republic second only to the corn island [in West Slovakia], simply because this southernmost region of the republic has the greatest number of sunny days a year. For the time being, despite considerable social investments, it is not such a granary.

Citizens are therefore justly asking why this part of the country is not making the expected and possible contribution to the implementation of the CPCZ's plan to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. The PRAVDA editorial office approached Comrade J. Pirc, leading secretary of the East Slovak CPSL committee, with a request for answers to this and other questions. In a conversation with A. Bak, deputy PRAVDA editor in chief, he said among other things:

[Pirc] This fundamental question requires a somewhat detailed elaboration of the problem. In the last century and at the time of the bourgeois republic the area of the East Slovak lowlands was among the poorest and, socially and culturally most backward, parts of the republic.

The water economy situation, too, was not regulated. Every year the rivers would overflow their banks several times, causing enormous damage. It was only the socialist state which, under the leadership of the CPCZ, tackled the water system in this area by carrying out comprehensive water economy regulations.

[Question] Can the East Slovak lowlands be regarded as partially regulated?

[Answer] Indeed, I must stress that only partially because only the first of three stages envisaged in the long-term study on the lowlands' comprehensive water economy regulations has been completed to date--the protection of the territory against high water, which cost almost Kcs 1 billion. What this means in concrete terms is that we have protected 69,000 hectares of agricultural land against floods and created prerequisites for draining inner waters [vnutorne vody] from almost 100,000 hectares. Last year we completed in detailed draining on 69,700 hectares at the cost of Kcs 1.2 billion and built irrigation facilities on 12,600 hectares at the cost of Kcs 200 million. A total of Kcs 1.4 billion was thus spent on amelioration-type regulation, that means on investments with a productive capacity.

Despite these enormous water regulation efforts the problem of annual long-term surface water inundation persists in the lowlands, especially in spring and--in the event of rainy weather, as was the case this year--even during the harvest....

[Question] How has this proneness to risk been reflected this year? How large, according to your estimates, are the losses in agricultural production caused by surface water inundation, soggy soil and so forth?

[Answer] This year's losses that have been acknowledged by the State Bank, that means insurable losses, amount to Kcs285 million so far. However, the losses that are not insurable are much higher--up to twice the amount. In the current 5-year plan the insurable losses resulting from failure to complete the protection of the soil against surface water, from the reduced or ruined agricultural production, represent more than Kcs1 billion; including the losses not insurable they are almost twice as high. It is thus worthwhile to accelerate the completion of the second stage of the regulation of the water system in the East Slovak lowlands.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS SHORTCOMINGS IN SLOVAK INDUSTRY

AU080853 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Contribute to the Success of the Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In practice, and particularly economic practice, we are frequently guilty of gratuitously splitting the unity of ideology and economy, and many people understand it as something not concerning them. Thus there is nothing exceptional in the fact that, for instance, the ideological commission of an all-factory committee of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] retreats into its "shell" of solely ideological matters, whereas the all-factory committee's economic commission also retreats into a "shell," but one consisting of businesslike economic problems and solutions.

Although the call for the unity of ideology and economy strongly resounded from the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, with only a few exceptions this unity has so far been manifested only insufficiently--and thus almost without effect--in the forms and methods of the CPSL all-factory and plant committees' party work. In practice the causes of positive phenomena are still inappropriately analyzed in order to be developed and multiplied, as are the causes and occurrences of shortcomings in order to prevent their repetition. True, we cannot really complain of the lack of various measures, both from "above" and from "below." They are plenty, but this is exactly why it seems desirable to air all measures adopted on all management levels and to reappraise their effectiveness. Those that have failed to yield the expected result and effect were obviously completely or partially ineffective and either not specific and not controllable, or they contained some unstable link in the form of insufficient discipline. We do have a series of sanctions and punishments with specified penalties, from moral to material ones, all nicely anchored in legal regulations and rules, or in the statutes of social organizations and the authority of appropriate higher organizations and responsible executives. What use are we making of them all? What sanctions are levied, for instance, for failure to implement a minister's instruction or a government resolution? It has become a bad habit to justify, in writing, any and all failures to carry out a specific measure, instruction or resolution; to explain it and to adopt another measure with yet another dateline.

What hampers us on our path toward more rapid progress? Apart from well-known objective factors, the main problems lie in the insufficient mobilization of reserves for more emphatically enhancing thriftiness; in defficiencies in the structure of the creation of material resources; in the use of investments within the reproduction process and so forth. Thus, the low level of financial resources created in enterprises under the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] because of an insufficient profitability level are producing a higher dependence of enterprises and economic production units on "external" resources. This, however, is not in keeping with our increasing the importance of cost-accounting principles in the economy so as to be prepared for implementing the "set of measures for improving the system of planned management after 1980," the foundations of which we are preparing already this year. But what foundations for 1981 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan is this (and not only this) ministerial branch preparing if the current causes of the failure to accomplish the planned creation of profit and profitability lie concentrated in the inconsistent accomplishment of plans to make production in individual organizations more economical? The cost estimates in this sector were exceeded and, consequently, the profit created has reduced by almost Kcs2 billion during the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan alone. Material costs increased by more than Kcs780 million, and financial costs by Kcs40 million. The cost of wages shows a similar development, cutting down the profit created by Kcs590 million. Relatively speaking, the production shortfall in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan amounted to more than Kcs8 billion, and profit shortfall to Kcs700 million. Last year alone the products manufactured at a loss and those showing a low profit in the sector of the SSR's Ministry of Industry "represented" roughly Kcs3.3 billion worth of goods in the overall value of production.

Apart from objective influences, such as the price increases in imported raw materials, the existing structure of production and so forth, a certain role is played by subjective factors, which reduce the overall effectiveness of the reproduction process.

It is only logical that already today the prerequisites are being gradually established for introducing the new and uncompromising rules of economy in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan that is now under preparation. Apart from everything else, this also provides us with the opportunity to reassess the existing measures in every sphere and to "innovate" them in the spirit of the basic principles of future years.

BRIEFS

STATE OF HARVEST--In the course of the last week of August cereals were harvested from more than 383,000 hectares nationwide, bringing the total to more than 1,665,000 hectares, or 72.2 percent of the sown area. Almost 647,000 hectares still remain to be harvested. In the Czech Socialist Republic the harvest has been completed on more than 1,065,000 hectares (64.7 percent); in Slovakia on more than 600,000 hectares (90.9 percent). West Slovakia is the only region to have already completed the harvest of cereals. The crops have been brought in from all 314,455 hectares under cultivation. In Central Slovakia about 20 percent of the area remains to be harvested; in East Slovakia about 22 percent. In South Moravia the harvest has been completed on 82.1 percent of the area under cultivation (274,678 hectares); in North Moravia on 71.1 percent (133,249 hectares); in Central Bohemia on 67.2 percent; in North Bohemia on 65.1 percent; in East Bohemia on 58.1 percent; on South Bohemia on 52.9 percent and in West Bohemia on 38.6 percent. Plowing for the sowing of winter grain crops has so far been completed on 306,000 hectares, or 19.9 percent of the plan. The second mowing of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land has been completed in all regions; the second mowing of meadows and pastures has been carried out on 238,489 hectares (89.2 percent) in the Czech Socialist Republic and on only 9,582 hectares (58.6 percent) in Slovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR, CUBA AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU081238 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on trade agreements signed between GDR and USSR at 1980 Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair]

[Summary] Leipzig, (ND)--The third day of the Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair was characterized by great activities in the trade sector and agreements signed between industrial and foreign trade organizations of the GDR and USSR.

"The GDR Schiffssommerz (Shipping Trade) Foreign Trade Enterprise and the USSR Sudimport Trade Organization signed export and import agreements amounting to approximately R145 million concerning the delivery of ships and shipping equipment for the years 1981 and 1982." These agreements also pertain to refrigeration ships and bulk freighters designed according to new projects.

Further export and import agreements were signed on deliveries in the following sectors: measuring technology, machine tool building, electrical engineering, packing machine industry as well as the metallurgical industry. Representatives of Soviet and GDR industrial enterprises and foreign trade organizations are further negotiating on the agreements concerning the further imports of metallurgical industry goods, in particular as regards rolled steel and nonferrous metals, consumer goods and further machine-building industry products.

An agreement on deliveries of 4,200 diesel motors was signed between the GDR Transport Machinery Export and Import Foreign Trade enterprise and the Cuban Foreign Trade Enterprise Tractoimport. The GDR will also supply Cuba with combines for plant protection equipment and pesticides. The GDR will deliver mobile rotary cranes and other lifting equipment to Vietnam next year.

The GDR will supply 110 and 220 kilowatt open-air transmission lines and transformer plants to the People's Republic of Angola. For this purpose the Elektrotechnik Export-Import Foreign Trade Enterprise signed an agreement with the Angolan state-owned power department. The aforementioned GDR enterprises also signed an agreement with the French Creusot-Loire Corporation envisaging the designing, delivery and installment, as well as the commissioning of high voltage electrical equipment, as well as measuring equipment and control system equipment to be supplied by the GDR for a fertilizer plant that the French Creusot-Loire corporation is building.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FINNISH PRESIDENT

LD030900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0218 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Finnish President Dr Urho Kekkonen on his 80th birthday. The message says:

"The GDR people follow with great respect and sympathy your consistent commitment over many years for peace, security and cooperation in Europe. Closely linked with your name is also the exemplary development of the relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the Republic of Finland, which--and of this I am convinced--will be continued also in future for the benefit of peace and in the interests of both our states and peoples."

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR ABUSING TRANSIT AGREEMENT

AU071808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--At the Drewitz GDR border crossing point GDR security organs on 27 August caught red-handed and arrested FRG citizen Ulrich Kowitz because of crimes committed under misuse of the transit agreement. He had carried out gang-like organized subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued. The car used in the crime--a Mercedes 280 SE with the license number MB-PA 84--was impounded.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU071809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--GDR security organs on 2 September apprehended and arrested FRG citizen Dieter Winkel because of crimes against the GDR. In collaboration with criminal elements in Berlin (West) he had repeatedly abused the generous GDR entry regulations and organized subversive acts against the GDR. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES KARL MARX AWARD ON BIRTHDAY

LD0516650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN)--Horst Sindermann accepted cordial congratulations on his 65th birthday today from members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

Erich Honecker, on behalf of the Central Committee, the members and candidates of the Politburo, of which Horst Sindermann has been a member for 17 years, expressed thanks for the active cooperation in sharpening the policy of the party of the working class for the prosperity of the people. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR underlined the meritorious work by Horst Sindermann as president of the People's Chamber. In this connection he paid tribute to the active influence by the politician on the broad development of socialist democracy. The relationship of trust, he said, which today exists between the party of the working class, the peasants, the socialist intelligentsia, the young, between party and people, is also essentially due to the activity of the deputy of the Supreme People's Chamber.

Erich Honecker then awarded Horst Sindermann the Karl Marx Order, the GDR's highest award.

Horst Sindermann thanked him for the congratulations and the high award. Especially since the Eighth SED Party Congress he said, a turn toward the masses politically, ideologically, economically, materially, and culturally, had occurred. The trust by the masses in the party was deeper than ever. All this gives us encouragement, energy and the enthusiasm to fight for our common concern. This line was confirmed at the ninth party congress, and it is in this spirit in which we prepare ourselves for the 10th party congress.

Cordial birthday congratulations were presented to Sindermann today by the members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Council of State and Council of Minister of the GDR, the Free German Trade Union Federation as well as personages of the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR national front.

EXPORTS MUST INCREASE TO FINANCE URGENTLY NEEDED IMPORTS

DW091131 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1102 GMT 7 Sep 80

[From Rudi Singer's answers to listeners' questions--recorded]

[Text] [Moderator Inge Uessler] A letter from Bert Christian of Schwerin raises this question: Why does our economy plan from the outset on such a high export share? Some of the products surely could also be sold here at home.

[Singer] In answering this question I would like to begin with the imports. No country in the world can do without imports of diverse commodities and without other forms of economic cooperation in view of the present level of science and technology and considering international division of labor. It depends on the economic potential, the geographic conditions, the raw material sources and many other preconditions as to what quantity of raw materials, machines, consumer goods or technologies need to be imported. In our policy for the well-being of the people we may proceed from the preconditions of a highly developed industrial state. Since neither the national nor the international requirements stagnate, the future measures, too, depend on the increase in the potential.

For the GDR the community of the socialist states, especially the broad variety of solid cooperation with the immense potential of the Soviet Union, offers favorable conditions for a course that is free of crises and is stable. Our developed and diversified national economy is operating in a geographically small country with many good traditions, for example, in the machine-building branch. But you cannot develop the machine-building sector alone with brown coal, potassium chloride, and silicon, what you need is iron and steel, copper and tin for the electrical engineering and electronics branches, not to mention internationally widely ramified research activities. Or let us think of the huge quantities of crude oil required for the artificial fiber and plastic materials chemistry or for our automobiles. There are thousands of commodities which we need, but which cannot be found in our country, which simply do not grow here or which a small country better imports and/or develops jointly with others.

Imports, however, are not given away anywhere. If the plans for the well-being of the people are to come to fruition, it is necessary to export, that is to say, to pay for being able to import whatever is required, but again, we can expect only what lives up to high quality standards and competitive requirements and is of low cost for the user. If we have a strong export potential, this is also a good sign of the performance of the working people.

No doubt about it, real top quality products are also in demand at home, but if we slated them for the inland market only, we could not produce them at all because we would lack the required raw materials. Moreover, it is generally known that the price of the raw materials we use multiplied on the world market compared with prices for the finished products. In other words, it is necessary to export more for the same quantity of oil, the same quantity of iron, copper or coffee.

No question about it, the crisis conditions in the Western markets additionally increase the pressure of competition and prices. The only conclusion to be drawn from this state is what is being expressed in many letters to the Central Committee preparatory to the 10th party congress. The congress will not be at pains to make a separate accounting of exports and inland market. High rates of increase according to plan of the production of high-quality products for both requirements are what count. And a high level of effectiveness, maximum economy in material input and the continual consideration of the raw materials which we have in our country will also be important.

The 46 new developments shown by our textile-machine-building branch at the [Leipzig] Fair, which further the growth rate of goods production as much as 9.7 percent, constitute such an example of creative scientific performance which also further enhances our export potential also for the benefit of the inland market.

CZINEGE LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

LD081030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege has left for the GDR: our minister of defense is at the head of a military delegation which will view the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" joint military exercises of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact. Soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army are also participating in the exercises.

SARLOS, PPF DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ROMANIA

LD081344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Patriotic People's Front has left for Romania. The delegation, which is headed by Istvan Sarlos, PPF secretary general, will hold talks with leaders of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front about the development of cooperation between the two movements.

FINNISH PARTY LEADER SORSA TALKS WITH KADAR, DEPARTS

LD060852 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 September (MTI)--As already reported earlier, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received on Friday Kalevi Sorsa, president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [FSDP] and chairman of the Socialist International Disarmament Committee, who visited Budapest at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department, was also present.

In a constructive spirit the sides exchanged views on actual questions of the international situation, and on development of the relations between Hungary and Finland, between the HSWP and the FSDP.

They attached special import to the efforts aimed at putting a rein on cold-warly attempts that endanger the peace and security of mankind, and especially at curbing the armament race. The representatives of the HSWP and of the FSDP agreed to support concrete steps at the Madrid meeting to further the cause of detente and to reach an agreement on the convocation of the European security conference. They (?agreed that) ratification of SALT II and earliest concrete talks on the limitation of armament, especially in the respect of medium-range missiles, was essential.

The sides expressed agreement over the necessity that the political and social forces interested in protecting and furthering detente should [word indistinct] firmly in order to ease tension and consolidate international security. Dialogue between the communist and social democratic parties and their similarly directed actions can greatly contribute to solving the big problems of international life of our age. For this reason the HSWP and the FSDP consider it necessary and important to further strengthen contacts at recognition of the (?ideological) and political differences. Such activity promotes also the traditionally good relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and Finland. On behalf of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Kalevi Sorsa invited a HSWP delegation to visit Finland.

On Friday Kalevi Sorsa left Budapest for home.

PRESS REPORTS CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS

Meeting With Puja

AU071530 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Congolese Foreign Ministerial Talks"]

[Text] Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo and member of the Congolese Labor Party Political Bureau, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja, on 1 September laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' memorial. In the morning, talks began at the Foreign Ministry between the Hungarian and Congolese foreign ministers. Frigyes Puja and Pierre Nze exchanged views on topical international issues and reviewed bilateral relations.

Meetings With Nemeth, Lazar

AU081419 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Karoly Nemeth and Gyorgy Lazar Have Received the Congolese Foreign Minister"]

[Text] On 3 September, Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, received at Central Committee headquarters Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is paying an official visit to our country. At a discussion, they reviewed the development of relations between the MSZMP and the Congolese Labor Party and the two countries and topical aspects of the international situation. The meeting, which was held in friendly atmosphere, was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja.

In the afternoon, Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Pierre Nze at parliament. Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated in the discussion, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

NEMETH COMMENTS ON PARTY'S LEADING ROLE, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD072308 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 September (MTI)--On Friday a diploma distribution ceremony was held at the Political Academy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. On the occasion Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, delivered a speech.

He stated, among other things, that in conformity with the opinion and will of the Hungarian people and departing from the prevailing situation, the 12th Congress of the HSWP assigned the next tasks of socialist building. Successful performance of these tasks demands consistent enforcement of the understanding that the party's leading role relies on a correct policy and on conviction which precondition good relations between party and masses, frank information and exchange of views, as well as wide participation in forming and executing the policy.

Speaking about economic policy he underlined: In order to realize our common objectives, it is indispensable that the party and the people, communists and outsiders should think and act more closely together than so far.

We have to support those who are gifted and have initiative spirit and consider not only temporary but long-term interests.

"Now we can lay down the groundworks of the next plan term by successfully fulfilling the objectives of the 5th Five-Year Plan," said Karoly Nemeth, emphasizing: "It seems realistic--measured against our possibilities--if we envisage a moderate growth at heavily differentiated development, expansion of production. With this goal in mind production has to be improved qualitatively in the first place, modernization of the production structure enhanced, the technical level raised, efficiency improved and competitiveness of the products increased. We have no realistic option but to adjust our economic activity to the changed internal and external conditions and to lay down with consistent work the foundations of future development. The necessary conditions to that are granted."

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CHURCH-STATE COVENANT

AU081904 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Jointly--To Build Our Society"]

[Excerpt] Cooperation [between the state and the Catholic Church] will remain a historical necessity, the use of which cannot be relinquished by either side precisely in the interests of the progress of the country and society as a whole. However, when we explore additional possibilities, we must also mention self-evident and acknowledged, primarily ideological, differences. Clarifying and acknowledging dissenting views and openly raising and appropriately analyzing worries and existing problems, or problems that will arise, constitute the other side of the same necessity. To be sure, the dialogue can never be confined to our determining the lowest common scale of accord and acquiescing in it as the ultimate achievement. A constant clarification of contiguous points and a discussion of disputed issues are inevitable for development. Only thus is it possible to continue on the jointly chosen and pursued and proven path in a cooperation that has produced important results even to date--and not only within our borders, but outside of our borders as well.

To note only the most significant of those: Recently we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the clerical peace movement and were able to register as a positive factor that the representatives of the Hungarian churches represent our country and people at international forums and adopt consistent stands in favor of peace, disarmament and a reduction of armament. This activity is in keeping with our country's foreign policy efforts.

Our Relations With the Vatican

In connection with the anniversary, we must speak about the relationship between the Hungarian state and the Vatican, which has improved considerably following the interim covenant concluded in 1964 and of which Janos Kadar's visit to the Vatican and discussion with Pope Paul VI constituted an important juncture. In our relationship with the Vatican, we continue to regard what was mutually said during the visit as the determining factor, as a basis suitable for our relations to continue to develop constructively. We have come to our results to date through negotiations lasting for a good many years, which will in all probability apply in the future as well. The basis for those negotiations was provided, on the part of the church, by the encyclicals of Popes John XXIII and Paul VI devoted to peace and social issues and the resolutions of the Second Vatican Council. Our settled relationship constitutes, among other things, a commitment for both sides to safeguard what we have achieved and, as far as opportunities present themselves, further improve on it in the interests of the Hungarian and other peoples. In the future, as before, the Hungarian state will regard deeds more important than words in appraising the relationship.

At this point, we must broach the matter of Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli's coming visit to Hungary and participation in the St Gellert [Gerald] festivities. This important visit will be of a religious nature. However, in Cardinal Casaroli's person we honor a distinguished church personage who has done a great service in laying the foundations of our bilateral relations and their further development, as well as in intensifying international peace and detente. His visit will be an occasion, among other things, for us to express our willingness further to foster relations between the Hungarian state and the Vatican, with due regard to mutual interests.

The 30-year anniversary is only one occasion for us to touch upon, if only briefly, some major aspects of the relationship between the Hungarian state and the churches. The greater and more difficult part of work is not related to anniversaries, but awaits routine days. And as our society, bent on socialist construction, has sent joint tasks for us all, it does not and will not differentiate on the basis of who is religious and who is not. The principle criterion of judgment is accomplished work and the country's prosperity, to which everyone must contribute equally, according to his ability. In the future, as in the past, the Hungarian state will expect the active support of the churches.

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POST NAMED

AU080702 Budapest NEPZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Aug 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Release, Appointment"]

[Text] Recognizing his merits, in view of his retirement, the Council of Ministers has at his own request relieved of his position Dezso Horn, deputy minister of transportation and postal affairs, director general of the post. Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, on 29 August appointed Illes Toth as the new director general of the post.

BRIEFS

LOSONCZI RECEIVES CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR--Budapest, 5 Sep (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received on Friday Jacob Okanza, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Budapest of the Congolese Peoples' Republic, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 6 Sep 80 LD]

MINISTER SOLTESZ TO ALGERIA--A government delegation led by Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, on 1 September went to Algeria. They will have talks on possibilities for developing industrial and economic cooperation and visit the Algiers International Fair, which opened at the end of August. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

SOVIET OFFICIAL'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of Peter Veress, minister of foreign affairs, Semon Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has arrived in Budapest. Our minister of foreign affairs and his Soviet guest will discuss some topical aspects of economic cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

VOIVODSHIP PARTY CONFERENCE HELD IN GDANSK

Kania Attendance

LD082032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is visiting the Gdansk coastal area. He has visited the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia where he familiarized himself with the work being done in the hull prefabrication section. Next, Stanislaw Kania paid a visit to the Dabrowszczakow naval shipyard.

At 1700 a conference of the aktiv of the voivodship party organization began in Gdansk. Taking part in the conference are Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee; Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; and Andrzej Jedynak, minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry.

Before attending the meeting with the party aktiv, Stanislaw Kania paid a visit to Gdynia naval base. He thanked the sailors for their good service and selfless work for the national economy, particularly for the navy ports' participation in unloading ships during the recent strikes in coastal area harbors.

PAP on Proceedings

LD090323 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep (PAP)--A voivodship party conference was held in Gdansk today to discuss the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the light of the current socio-political situation. The debates were attended by PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, and PUWP Political Bureau member, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Opening the discussion, First Secretary of the PUWP VC [Voivodship Committee] in Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach analyzed the events which took place on the Gdansk coast during the strikes and presented the current picture of the situation and the tasks for the near future.

He stated that the favourable development of the situation in the past week fully confirmed the momentous significance of the agreements signed by the government commissions and the interfactory strike committees in Gdansk and Szczecin.

In the Gdansk Voivodship, the striking crews resumed work already on September 1st. Simultaneously, workers continue to discuss the events of the last week.

During a several hours long discussion a review was conducted on the one hand of the experience that the community of the Gdansk coast, the party organizations and individual activists had lived through in the past weeks, and, on the other hand, suggestions were put forth and elements of the programme of activity for the near and more distant future were formulated. The guiding idea of the discussion was the conviction expressed by many speakers that the leading task of the party was to conduct the affairs of Poland in such direction that a crisis similar to the August one could never happen again. It was recalled in this context that it was not for the first time since the end of the war that we had been experiencing crisis situations and dramatic social tension. Unfortunately, as it was stressed, no proper conclusions were drawn from the experience of the years 1956 and 1970. A conviction dominated in opinions expressed by speakers that this time we were witnessing a new quality, manifested chiefly in the maturity of the working class, which though in voicing its protest has resorted to a dramatic form but has not lost the control over the situation even for a single moment. Another element of the new quality was the mode of settling the conflict by means of patient, though not easy, talks and a wise compromise.

The conviction recurred in the speeches that the present situation did not mean the full settlement of the crisis. Both urgent actions as well as a convincing programme of solving the difficulties which lay at the roots of the crisis are needed.

The meeting stressed the positive significance of the government's current actions aimed at realizing the right postulates of the workers and renovating the nation's socio-economic life.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0500 GMT on 9 September carries a report on the 8 September Gdansk Voivodship party conference which adds at this point: "Here the participants in the debate quoted the program of government activities as presented at the last session of the Sejm, which gave a positive answer to the most urgent social and material needs of the working people."]

In formulating the future programme of the party, however, we must go even farther. On the one hand, profound economic reforms are needed, and on the other, an authentic reconstruction of the internal party life. When speaking about the problem of party prestige, it was pointed out that at present no declarations could fully rebuild it. Demands for institutional guarantees are being raised both among the party members and the whole workers' crews. It was suggested that they be formulated without delay by an emergency party congress.

A number of speeches carried the belief that both during the August events as well as now, beside the authentic workers' movement evolving in accordance with the principles of socialism, there emerged tendencies which could not be assigned such qualities. They also show up in the formation of the self-governing trade unions. There also is a manifest inspiration at upkeeping the social tension. This tendency should be decisively opposed.

[The radio version adds at this point: "During the debate considerable attention was focused on the problem of the correct proportions between the competency of the central authorities and local administration and management of the work enterprises. Examples of bad decisions taken at the central level, without knowledge of the concrete realities, were quoted. Such decisions led to negative economic and social effects. It was suggested that principles of selective centralization be worked out, meaning such centralization as would draw a clear distinction between decision-making organs of various levels.

["Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski shared his experience of the activities in which he participated during the hottest days on the coast."]

Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated that the way the conflict on the Baltic coast had been solved testified to the responsibility and the feeling of realism both on the part of the strikers and the authorities, which, from the very beginning, assumed a firm attitude at seeking the solution exclusively by political means.

The deputy premier stressed the personal contribution of Stanislaw Kania to formulating such an approach.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski pointed to the unquestionable achievements of People's Poland throughout the past 35 years of party leadership in this country. He also talked about the concretization of the new programme of action and stated that the heart of this programme is the return to the ideas and principles formulated at the 6th PUP Congress, when the priority of social issues in the economic policy had been recognized.

Stanislaw Kania stated that the present situation differed considerably from that which existed two or three weeks ago when there were dangers to the basic interests of the nation and the state. The massive wave of strikes passed although the strikes have not fully subsided yet, he said. We have the awareness, the first secretary of the PUWP CC continued, that after what happened it is impossible to pursue the same policy and propaganda as previously. One cannot apply the same method of party work either. One should seek that which provides for an authentic tie between the party and the working class, and its foundation is provided by the programme, the practice of its implementation and methods of ruling. Only on that basis it is possible to recover the confidence of the working class, which was lacking at a certain moment and that is why it was so difficult to get out of the conflict. Stanislaw Kania admitted the correctness of the criticism which was voiced during the meeting, and not only during it, towards the central authorities. The difficulties which bred the conflict were underlain by the neglect for the economic principles of socialism, for the Leninist norms of the intraparty life, the social needs and moral norms. All that must be and shall be evaluated.

Stanislaw Kania announced a quick continuation of the 6th Plenum of the PUWP CC and acquiescing in the voices which were uttered during the conference--a serious consideration of the question of the convening of an extraordinary congress of the party. This congress, however, must be preceded by appropriate preparations, as the point is to formulate a new programme of the party. Such a programme is needful, as the situation in our country is new, too.

Speaking of the responsibility and the tasks of the Central Committee and the government in the present situation, Stanislaw Kania emphasized that the finding of solutions to the problems is only possible with the participation of the entire party. The entire party must concentrate its strength on recovering the confidence of the society. We shall not lack the patience and even humility, he said, to restore the workers' confidence to the party, but wherever there are actions contrary to the interests of the socialist state and nation we must demonstrate full resoluteness.

Next Stanislaw Kania said that the unity of the trade union movement had been and was a great gain of the working class. If, however, workers came out in favour of the postulate of setting up new self-governing trade unions, then the party did not deny them the right to set up such unions, particularly as their socialist character was declared.

It is necessary to countereact the illusory demagogic slogans, illusions that it was possible to distribute more than was created. Hence the order of the day is to fully use the possessed production potential whose expansion is a big attainment of the 70's.

[The radio version adds at this point: "The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee gave here the example of the developed and modernized Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdynia, which he recently visited. There the great production potential and expensive imported equipment are not being fully utilized."]

Re-confirming the necessity of discussion, quest for changes, of system changes and guarantees, he said that the main condition for achieving success was work without which best programmatic solutions would not help.

The first secretary of the PUWP CC said that our friends, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, would help us in solving the problems which Poland was experiencing. Appropriate arrangements have been already made and are well under way. He expressed the conviction that Western countries, too, should be interested in the stability in our country which is an important factor of the peace order in Europe and a meaningful economic partner. Poland on her part is interested in the development of cooperation with these states, Stanislaw Kania said.

GOVERNMENT MEETS WITH LOCAL LEADERS TO DISCUSS NEW STEPS

LD081951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A working meeting took place in Warsaw today between the Government Presidium and the voivodship governors, including those of the city voivodships. Leaders of the voivodship branches of state administration were acquainted with the decisions made last Saturday by the government on the general successive rise in wages and social payments, as well as with the accepted framework of directions for the expansion of the prerogatives and independence of local authorities.

During the discussion the tasks which will face local administration as a result of the present socioeconomic situation in the country as well local administration's duties in the implementation of the government's decisions were dealt with.

The point of departure was the declaration that the government will consistently implement all the obligations which it undertook, and to which the premier's report to the Sejm referred. This will be a great effort. The governors together with the entire local administration must actively participate in it.

During the lively exchange of views, attention was drawn to the imperative order of the moment which is to rapidly and completely normalize work in production enterprises and to normalize the functioning of institutions. Only under conditions of calm and general and uninterrupted work will it be possible to implement the difficult tasks as well as making good the losses caused by strikes.

It was stressed that the existing situation and the achievement of the goals which we have set call for the maintenance of close links among all branches of state and economic administration and the work forces. It is necessary to patiently and sincerely explain the directions and the aims of the actions undertaken for the elimination of the sources of social discontent and for improving living conditions for the working man and his family.

We must also present without camouflage the limits of the present economic possibilities of the state, which must be recognized by everyone who truly desires the country to be rapidly extricated from the present difficulties.

It was agreed that the efforts and actions of the local state administration and of economic services aimed at bringing order and good organization must in the immediate future be centered on four levels: supplies for the market, agriculture, housing construction and the entire educational system.

In agriculture, the key task is to increase to the highest possible level our own production of meat, thus avoiding excessive and extremely costly imports. The voivodship authorities must with fully undertake and implement the task of accumulating stores for the winter of fundamental foodstuffs from this year's harvest.

In construction where there are considerable backlogs in the handing over of accommodations, we must increase production potential and change the attitudes to the tasks imposed and to the agreed schedules for completion and quality parameters.

In primary, secondary and higher education, we must provide assistance for the proper implementation of tasks during the 1980-81 school year.

The governors were instructed to deal quickly with the demands submitted by the work forces concerning local economy.

Together with the current tasks, the object of the debates and the exchange of views is the preparations made for the introduction of the framework directions for the expansion of the prerogatives, independence and responsibilities of local organs of authorities and administration, which were approved by the Council of Ministers. It was stated that during recent years, especially following the introduction of the administrative division of the country, the functionalism of the ministries and excessive centralism of management have expanded. Many problems which should have been dealt with by local authorities were taken over by the central level. This did not favor the obtaining of optimal results in local economy and especially the proper use of reserves, of which there are plenty in local economy.

That is why our present goal is to ensure for organs of local authorities better conditions, means and possibilities for action, for expanding the range of planned economy locally, with the thought of raising the effectiveness of management in the country in general, with the simultaneous increase of responsibility for the solution of regional problems.

Within the scope of action of local authorities there will be placed economic units which are closely linked with the development of the local region and the satisfaction of its social needs. With a view to enabling local authorities effectively to manage the development of the economy, it is being planned to strengthen the financial instruments at their disposal. Changes will be made in the relation between the incomes of local budgets and the supplementary assistance from state budget. With this in view, work is in progress on the codification of the budget law.

The government's view is that the assumption of a number of tasks and prerogatives from the central level by the voivodship level must as a result also achieve a consolidation of the fundamental level. It is thus also clear that the optimization of the effects of economic activities in parishes depends to a large extent on the effective implementation by parish organs of state administration of the just social initiatives. In conclusion, it was stated at the meeting that the last months of this year must be used for the drafting of the necessary executive acts, and to prepare the administrative and economic apparatus in the regions for action in compliance with the new laws.

KISIEL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD082118 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep (PAP)--The government wants to faithfully realize all points included in the agreements with the striking workers, among others those which will create real compensation for the growth in the cost of living that has occurred in recent time, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Henryk Kisiel reiterated during a press conference with foreign journalists in Warsaw today.

The announced pay rises will embrace all employees, also those who did not go on strike, Kisiel said. The agreements concluded with workers envisage an average growth of the present wages by 8-10 percent. Totally, the payments in this connection will reach 90,000 million zlotys. A further 20,000 million zlotys will be paid as a result of increased social benefits, rises in old age and disability pensions.

Informing about the continuation of strikes in an insignificant number of chiefly small enterprises Henryk Kisiel expressed the hope for their gradual extinction as the local postulates are met. Since the moment the strike situation calmed down the government has been working intensively on the formulation of a temporary programme to overcome the current difficulties. It will be presented together with a plan for the next year at the turn of November of this year.

The government has also proposed an immediate change in this year's plan of increasing the home market production.

Henryk Kisiel pointed to the priority necessity of restoring the monetary-commodity equilibrium to the market. The situation in this respect is, however, very complicated among other things because of the deficit in foreign trade. The possibilities for the improvement of the situation lie chiefly in the changed distribution of the national income geared towards the growth of consumption at the cost of investments.

The planned repayment by Poland of her debts will be postponed a little due to the situation that has developed. We will have to additionally import about 1.5 million tons of grain which will also exert an influence on that process. Poland's debts should not be growing in the following years. This will be fostered by a stronger export drive in our economy.

Vice-Premier Henryk Kisiel once again assured of the readiness to timely and solidly repay all the borrowings. The credibility of Poland as a borrower is not questioned by foreign banks as evidenced by successive agreements concluded or prepared with foreign creditors recently. We highly appreciated the courage and judgement of Western financiers. Crediting negotiations, that are under way currently, also constitute a proof of confidence in our raw materials and production potential, in our solvency.

We have been vastly assisted in the timely meetings of our commitments by the Soviet Union which between May and August of this year granted Poland credits totalling 550 million dollars. We have also received considerable assistance from the GDR and other socialist states.

The principal directions of changes in the economy's management will be presented before mid-November by a special commission chaired by the prime minister. This programme will be presented to the Sejm. An important decision will also be the granting of greater independence to enterprises. Interference of central administration in the activity of enterprises is going to diminish. The reform (?envisages) also an essential extension of powers of the local authorities. Henryk Kisiel presented in a comprehensive way the scope of competence that is shifted down onto the lower level. Central planning, he said further, will be rid of bureaucratic accretion and will be centred on the fundamental problems of the social-economic development.

STRIKE LEADER WALESA MEETS WITH CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

NC071005 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (AFP)--Lech Walesa, the chief workers' leader in the recent round of Polish strikes, had talks here early today with Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, archbishop of Warsaw and primate of Poland, according to church sources.

Mr Walesa, a devout Catholic, attended a mass celebrated by the cardinal at this residence here and was then received in "private audience", the sources said. The labor leader is president of the Gdansk general strike committee, which is now setting up a new independent trades union after obtaining major concessions from the communist government.

CRZZ DISCUSSES WAGE INCREASES, TU REFORMS

LD082338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] was held on 7 September. Chairmen of the central boards of trade unions took part in the meeting.

Ways of implementing government decision on increases in wages, pensions, and family and other allowances were discussed. The CRZZ Presidium found that the implementation of these government decisions would contribute toward alleviating the results of the increased cost of living for working people. The Presidium reiterated its support for a comprehensive solution of wage problems, among other things by defining appropriate relations between wages and prices.

During the session the implementation of tasks resulting from the program for the renovation of the trade union movement adopted at the 16th plenum of the CRZZ was also assessed. It was affirmed that more decisive action was needed to further consolidate branch trade unions. Their independence and self-governing character, as well as autonomy, are the fundamental conditions for a thorough transformation of the trade union movement, in particular as far as the defense of working people's interests are concerned.

It was decided that decisions concerning essential problems of life and work of work forces would be taken with the participation of the chairmen of individual, branch trade unions

COMMISSION TO OVERSEE SZCZECIN AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

LD061724 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with the decisions reached in the protocol of settlements [protokol ustaleni] between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin on 30 August of this year, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued directive No 36 dated 2 September 1980. It deals with the appointment of a mixed commission to supervise the implementation of the protocol of settlements and with the questions of the proposals and postulates between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission in Szczecin. For the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the settlements and postulates reached in the protocol signed on 30 August 1980 in the agreement between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission in Szczecin, the following is decreed:

I. 1. A mixed commission is being appointed to supervise the implementation of the settlements and demands concluded in the protocol of the agreement between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission. The mixed commission will consist of:

Chairman: Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Deputy chairmen: Janusz Brych, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship party committee and (Jaroslaw Mroczek) from the Warski shipyard in Szczecin.

Members: Jerzy Bialkowski, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines industry; (Marian Juszcuk) from the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin; Henryk Kanicki, Szczecin governor; (Aleksander Krysztosiak) from the (Krynica) ship repair yard; (Jerzy Korzonek), managing director of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex; (Stanislaw Malec) managing director of the Szczecin construction amalgamation; (Stanislaw Ozimen), director of the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin; (Mieczyslaw Suszynski) from the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex; Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; (Andrzej Zielinski) from the Office of Studies and Designs of the health service; Andrzej Zabinski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Tadeusz Zylkowski, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime economy.

2. The chairman of the commission and his deputies form the Presidium of the commission.

II. It is the task of the commission:

1. To watch over the implementation of the settlements concluded in the protocol of agreements.
2. To prepare a monthly report on the work of the commission and the implementation of individual decisions of the protocol of the agreements.
3. To draw up, by 31 December 1980, a report on the work done by the commission.

III. 1. The commission's business will be done and its decisions made by the commission as a whole or by the presidium.

2. Matters on which there is dispute will be subject to mutual consultation and will be tackled at sessions of the Presidium or at plenary sessions of the commission.

IV. The decree comes into effect on the day it is signed.

Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers

REPORTAGE ON 5 SEPTEMBER SEJM SESSION CONTINUES

Pinkowski Concluding Speech

AU091100 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Sep 80 pp 1,5

[Report on concluding speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski at 5 September Sejm debates]

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski again took the floor at the end of the Sejm debates. I want to reply to the questions addressed to me directly, he said. However, before I do that, I would like to state the following: Many problems have been brought up in the present debate on the information submitted by the government. Above all, I would like to thank you for your stand on this information and on the government's plans. The many proposals that have been submitted here will be examined in detail. I thank you for them. Now I would like to discuss only some questions.

The speakers from the floor devoted much attention to the issues concerning the Sejm's cooperation in formulating, elaborating and implementing various aspects of socio-economic policy. This is what Deputy Stafanski and many other citizen deputies discussed. It was proposed that the government should create better opportunities for genuine and meaningful Sejm discussions on the lines of the country's development by having such discussions not only on the final draft plan and budget, but also on the preliminary drafts at an earlier date. All I can say in this connection is that this proposal is correct. I was chairman of the Sejm Plan, Budget and Finance Committee for many years and I know that it is right to have more discussions. This is why the government will try to create such opportunities. I do not want to take a narrow view of this issue. We must work out effective development plans and make us all responsible for them. This will not be easy. We will have to examine many issues and all our people will have to make enormous efforts. Citizen Deputy Jozwiak asked me whether a law on the supply prices will be introduced. It seems to us that a supply price law must be introduced, after all, we want enterprises to make their economic calculations on the basis of real costs and the level of imported raw and other materials. Of course, supply prices are not an easy problem as we must ensure that they do not affect the retail prices of the staples. We must reassess all the implications of the supply prices so that the measures involved are correctly implemented to the most necessary extent.

Citizen Deputy Zablocki brought up the issue of the state-church-citizen relationship. It seems to me that Deputy Zablocki is under the impression that the government has treated this issue in its report in a superficial manner--in the old manner as it were. I hope Citizen Deputy Zablocki will not take it amiss if I say that I cannot share his view because I said among other things that the leaders of the Catholic Church had displayed great prudence and responsibility concerning the most recent events and situation in our country, that our religious policy is successful and that we will continue and develop it. I think that what I said in this connection contains many ideas that respond to the new situation and the new conditions. I am hard put to tell you how large the copy output of the individual Catholic publications should be. We will examine proposals on this matter. However, I wish to state that the mixed commission to discuss and settle all the problems concerning the cooperation between the state and the church should be reinstated. The government wants to cooperate with all the social forces concerned for the good of our fatherland--People's Poland.

Finally, I would like to reply to Deputy Szczepanski who in his very interesting and profound speech responded to my appeal to the scientists and said that they had never evaded and would never evade their service to the country. He said that also in the present complicated and difficult situation they would do their best in helping us solve many complicated problems. At the same time, he said that various scientific works of the Polish Academy of Sciences, scientific institutes and universities had not been properly utilized. I have read more deeply into what he said and that is why I want to discuss the issue. I think our scientists are concerned lest our appeal to them is just lip service, lest our activities are just faked, lest the ties between the government and the administration, on the one hand, and the world of science and the working people, on the other hand, are just formal ties and not the ties that create conditions for genuinely shared responsibility and for a meaningful dialogue and cooperation in solving all the problems of crucial importance for the people's life and for the country's development. I like such an attitude. I think that it should and must not be true of the scientists alone. This attitude will be a principle of government activities in solving many other problems. We will try to do our job in precisely this way.

Please forgive me, citizen deputies, that in my reply I have not dealt with all your important proposals concerning the economy and the development of the system of socialist democracy. I want to assure you that all those proposals will be carefully examined and considered because we want the government program to cater to the present situation in the best possible way and to make allowances for all its conditions and complications. I wish to state that we will treat with all seriousness the proposals submitted by the citizen deputies and that the replies made by the representatives of the government are honest and responsible. We would like to make full use of your proposals, help and criticism so that we are able to discharge our government duties in the best possible way.

Decision on Control Chamber

LD052330 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--The Sejm today accepted the proposal for the Supreme Chamber of Control to be subordinated to the Sejm. This will be a return to the legal principle which was in force in the Polish People's Republic some years ago. In recent years, the chamber whose task is to control all of the state administration's activity was subordinated to the government. They had a negative influence on the chamber's control functions. The chamber's exclusive subordination to the Sejm--the highest state authority of the Polish People's Republic--will make it independent from government.

This change requires a constitutional law to be passed by the parliament. In the course of the discussion, the deputies expressed their satisfaction with restoring the Supreme Chamber of Control to the position of an organ of the Sejm.

GOVERNMENT, WORKERS BODIES SIGN PROTOCOLS IN SZCZECIN

LD080908 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] More protocols were signed yesterday on the subject of ways and means for settling demands and proposals made by Szczecin workforces. Documents were signed by members of the government commission, representatives of workers' commissions, factory councils, management and the PZPR factory committees.

SZCZECIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY WORKS TO MEET TARGET

LD062138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Summary] The situation in workplaces is returning to normal. The freight targets of the Polish steamship company in Szczecin are not easy to meet: Since the beginning of the year, it has transported more than 24 million tons of cargo, of which Polish coal was a dominant element. The amount of imported grain and fodder was large in comparison with previous years. The strike stoppage greatly disrupted the company's work but the workforce wants to make up the backlog entirely. To do so they must transport about 11 million tons of cargo by the end of the year.

Wroclaw's Pafawag plant is achieving good production results.

RESUMPTION OF WORK CONTINUES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD072132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Summary] Work continued today at many works. The workers of the Jednosc foundry at Siemianowice Slaskie were busy today with production of various appliances earmarked for power building, shipbuilding, engineering and chemical industries. Overhaul of the fifth block continued at the Rybnik powerplant. The dockers of Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex handled more than 20,000 tons of goods during the morning shift alone; 8 ships left the port today fully loaded. The Police chemical plant and Szczecin steel works were also working today. Two power blocks were being overhauled at the Dolna Odra powerplant; both blocks will be switched again into the national grid tomorrow. Good results were achieved today at cement works in the Opole region; at the Groszowice cement factory the plan adopted by the worker-self-government has been fulfilled.

Efforts To Catch Up

LD082214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Summary] PAP reports that work forces of many enterprises are working intensively to catch up with the backlog of work caused mainly by the short supply of materials and other elements of production originating from cooperation. The aluminum foundry at Skawina has already overcome the critical production situation caused by delays in supply of aluminum oxide due to the recent strikes in Baltic ports.

Cargo handling in Gdansk and Gdynia ports is in full swing. There were 65 ships in these ports today; loading or unloading was carried on 43 of them. The Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex has also achieved good work results.

GDANSK WORKERS, MANAGERS DISCUSS CLEARANCE OF BACKLOGS

LD062134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] In many workplaces on the Gdansk coast, work force representatives and management are holding meetings. They are discussing the problems connected with clearing the backlog which arose as a result of the strike, before the end of the year.

The Lenin shipyard, among others, has held such a meeting. Those attending were informed that this year's plan provided for the completion and commissioning of 20 ships and the launching of 20 hulls. Those attending unanimously resolved that only a distinct improvement in the quality of work, in discipline and the full involvement of the work force can make the shipyard's plan feasible.

Losses From Stoppage

LD071438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] In the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, it was announced that this year's plan provides for the completion and commissioning of 20 vessels and the launching of 20 hulls. Up to now, 10 vessels have been completed and 11 hulls launched. The value of overall production lost during the strike amounts to half a billion zloty. The sums paid out of the wages fund for the period of stoppage amount to Z55 million. Those assembled [at the 6 September shipyard] meeting unanimously resolved that only a distinct improvement in the quality of work, in discipline and the full involvement of the work force can give the shipyards plan a feasible dimension.

WORK SITUATION IN BIALYSTOK, STOPPAGES NOTED

LD081028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bialystok--The MPK [Municipal Transport Enterprise] buses are today working normally. In fact additional buses have left the depots. Regular municipal transport was restored immediately after the results of talks between their representatives with the management of the enterprise and the town authorities were presented to the MPK work force. Most demands, which could be dealt with by the management and local authorities, have been implemented immediately.

On Saturday at 1100 the cars belonging to the transport enterprise of the Ministry of Domestic Trade in Bialystok have left the depot to fetch bakery produce, thus ending the stoppage on the part of drivers lasting nearly 2 days. Here too agreement concerning the demands have been reached and the employees of the enterprise have pledged to make good the arrears in the distribution of goods to shops in the course of Saturday and Sunday.

Stoppages were also reported in the mechanized electrical engineering works in Elk, in the Suwalki Korbes plant and in the office hardboard factory in Suwalki. The same applies to other enterprises in Clecko and Gizycko.

After agreement had been reached with the managements the workers returned to work. Talks are still in progress in the Bialystok Fasty plant and other enterprises. In the course of the talks the submitted demands are being examined.

A team consisting of representatives of the party echelons, voivodship trade union council and the administrative authorities, set up by the secretariat of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bialystok, has been active for the past week.

The task of the team is in the first place to examine and settle demands submitted by work forces from plants which have downed tools and from those which submitted demands without interrupting normal operations in their enterprises, provided they are within the competence of the voivodship authorities.

'Recurring' Stoppages

LD091104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Bialystok--As we have already reported to you there have been in the past few days, and continue to be, interruptions in work at many enterprises of the northeast region. Every day several industrial plants resume work while several others stop working. At present a couple of small and large enterprises are not working normally. For example, the work force of the Bialystok typographical works did not go to work yesterday. This deprived the inhabitants of the northeastern region of their daily local papers. The strikes are recurring and people are putting forward many demands which are often contradictory and unrealistic and which are impossible to fulfill in the country's present socioeconomic situation. In addition, these demands concern in most cases the internal matters of enterprises in which irregularities have accumulated. These matters can be dealt with without halting the working of the plants. A considerable number of the demands stem from the individual interests of groups and persons. At many enterprises people are stopping work because they are motivated by false solidarity or because they are being pressurized by people already on strike.

PRINTERS STRIKE IN POZNAN REPORTED

LD091112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The work forces of Poznan's industrial enterprises, in spite of difficulties with raw materials, are trying to implement the current production plans.

Information about the above was limited today by a 24-hour strike of the workers of the Poznan Marcin Kasprzak typographical works. This decision was taken because no reply had been received from the authorities to the demands submitted in March and repeated on 1 September. This news is reported today exclusively by GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI which has been printed in numbers greater than normal by the decision of the strike committee. On the other hand GAZETA ZACHODNIA has not been published and the EKSPRES POZNANSKI will not be published this afternoon.

NEW STOPPAGES MAY JEOPARDIZE AGREEMENTS REACHED

LD071928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Slawomir Szoff commentary]

[Text] We are going through a difficult period, at times a dramatic one, in our modern history. Therefore, our relief at and trust in the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia were all the greater. We trusted that the agreements put an end to the overripe conflicts and sharp confrontation, that they ushered in a different period when we would be able to understand each other better and when we would see eye to eye and could therefore calmly go about setting our home--Poland--in order. This trust was and is universal, as is the desire to put right the wrongs and to return to normal life.

However, despite the fact that so many days have already passed, unease and internal tension persist. It is difficult to eliminate them from our everyday life because we find out all the time about new strikes and work stoppages. They are now of a different nature and have a different atmosphere around them; they matter much less on the national scale, but they are taking place and this is alarming. This is the case all the more because, after all, we do realize the current difficult situation of our economy.

We realize how stretched all deadlines have now become. Of course, we know very well that it is not easy now to maintain the appropriate rhythm of working, of production and transport cooperation.

We know that supplies of raw materials and power are still being disrupted, that many enterprises and whole industries find it really tough going, that the role of director or foreman, brigade leader or worker is at times diabolically difficult.

We also understand the impatience of work forces who want proper conditions for maximum normal working--without stoppages or a hasty patching up of things in the production cycle, without this fever which must accompany the entire economic organism if some elements of the whole entity are seriously letting it down--to be created as rapidly as possible.

We understand all this perfectly well. However, we also understand equally well--and feel it much more today, now--that new stoppages in production, no matter how brief, harm us even more even if the reasons for which the strike was commenced are valid for the work force and, in its opinion, justify such a decision. We generally feel the need for discussion, for saying our piece--this is understandable. But we can do it equally well after work. This will be the best proof of our intentions, [word indistinct] of our arguments. During the Sejm debate on Friday--so extraordinary and significant for many reasons--all deputies, representatives of all clubs and factions, irrespective of the assessments of the recent events, their causes and effects, were unanimous that any further multiplication of demands may be dangerous for the country and its economy. It was even said that it could be tragic. We have learned the truth and we are aware of the position our state is in, the capacity of its pocket and the extent of debts we have to pay.

We are also familiar with the extent of the undertakings that have been made. The government is determined to fully honor these undertakings already given to the working class and all working people. This was declared by Premier Pinkowski in the Sejm, the same was said within the parliamentary group. We have received the most authoritative assurance from the party in the speech at the sixth plenum delivered by First Secretary of the Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, that all the agreements will be implemented.

The communique on yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers testifies to the fact that many important decisions have already been made. I have in mind the detailed time limits set for increases in wages of the lowest paid employees, early increase in pensions, including retirement pensions of the so-called old portfolio, that is the lowest ones which gave rise to most of the resentment and justified complaints. We have also received clear information about the increase in family benefits. Yet we realize that in the present economic situation and in the present state of the market it is indeed difficult to meet even these most urgent and most obvious needs, modest as they are.

The above-mentioned communique of the Council of Ministers mentioned, for instance, that the funds necessary to pay for the rises in wages must be obtained as extras, mainly through intensified savings and improved management, as well as through raising the productivity of labor of all working people. Consequently, it is easy to comprehend what every new stoppage of production, albeit insignificant in its extent and in the extent of loss it causes, now means.

The agreements that have been signed have been generally described as a social contract. But it is self-evident that a contract, in order to have some sense and value and if to produce some effect, must be a bilateral undertaking, an undertaking implemented by both sides with equal accuracy and equal integrity.

We have all recognized and we are all convinced that some considerable correcting in the distribution of the national income are indispensable. Yet this national income--that objective, material asset and the basis of everything, of all our intentions and plans--must first be earned; it must exist before it can be shared. These are simple truths but we must remind ourselves of them and we must realize them full well, just as we must also realize the fact that any further demands--and I repeat, demands that are justified, and even urgent and necessary--may place a question mark over the implementation of the undertakings which have already been given. This would be both bad and dangerous. Surely this conclusion can be accepted.

Work is not only a means of earning one's daily bread. It is also a strong inner urge and, to use a grandiloquent expression, a vocation of man. In his work man shapes his ambitions, expresses his aspirations, proves himself and reasserts his social usefulness.

Also, work is a vital element for law and order and for the stabilization and credibility of the country in the modern complicated economic mechanism of a state. And right now this is very important and very vital. And finally work is an irreplaceable factor for a certain social harmony and quite simply for feeling good. This good feeling is provided both by streetcars and buses which go along streets as usual and by extraction columns working in mines, boilers in a power station or machines in production halls. When silence suddenly descends [word indistinct] we feel uneasy. And it stands to reason that nowadays we all want to feel better and feel sure and secure both today and tomorrow and on a day and on days when we all still have so much to do together.

VOIVODSHIP PZPR CONFERENCES DISCUSS PARTY TASKS

LD062352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Members of the party, like the entire public, are holding animated discussions which are rich in conclusions and assessments about questions concerning the real socio-political and economic situation of the country and of individual regions and centers and about ways of improving many spheres of our life. This range of subjects is the object of plenary sessions of voivodship party committees. Such sessions have been held in Bielsko Biala, Bydgoszcz, Czestochowa and Warsaw.

The debate on the tasks which stem from the present situation--with the participation of workers, master-workers and team leaders, secretaries of branch and primary party organizations--will also be continued over the next few days at voivodship conferences of the party aktiv. Such a conference was held today in Ostroleka. The basic aim of these conferences is to make a thorough and all-round evaluation of the phenomena and reasons which contributed to difficulties and disruptions in the functioning of the economy and public life, and to formulate against this background concrete duties for party members and the most important tasks for individual party echelons and organizations.

This assessment will be all the more practical in that it concerns matters which most effect individual centers and problems which are characteristic of and specific for voivodships. The contents of the last three plenary sessions of the party central committee and of yesterday's Sejm session will become, thanks to the discussions and information presented at the conference, a vital element in focusing the attention of the party aktiv and of all party members on the most important current issues.

This must promote, and this is the next meaning of the conferences, a competent explanation and elucidation of the consequences which stem from the proposals, demands and suggestions put forward by working people over the past few weeks. Another essential aim of the conferences is to draw up an exhaustive list of issues and problems which must be tackled by party links both today and in the future. The discussions of the party aktiv will also make it possible to analyze in even greater depth the attitude of the party to the functioning of the trade unions and other links of socialist democracy. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1005 GMT on 6 September adds: "The subject in Bielsko-Biala is the current social and political situation at the Beskidy foothills. In Czestochowa the meeting will deal with topical targets in party work."]

Kielce, Radom Party Meetings

LD080906 Kielce Domestic Service in Polish 0540 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Voivodship party aktiv conferences were held yesterday in Kielce and Radom, chaired by first secretaries of voivodship party committees, Witold Gadowski and Janusz Prokopiak. The present political and social situation in the country and the two regions was reviewed, with special stress being put on discipline, order, work organization and interfactory cooperation. It was emphasized that the role played by the party, trade union and youth aktiv is now increasing in every field.

Gorzow Party, Workers Meetings

LD080856 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Ryszard Olejniczak report]

[Text] I have just returned from a meeting attended by the secretariat of the party voivodship committee in Gorzow and the town's workers' aktiv. As you will easily guess the meeting was concerned with our country's and voivodship's present affairs--difficult, complicated affairs of interest to all, and of lively public discussion. Those attending the meeting heard a long, complete report on government measures aimed at easing the socioeconomic situation. They also discussed the main provisions for party effort arising from the present situation. Discussion during the meeting was spontaneous and very lively and its leading subject was the present and future work of trade unions. We are aware, said one person, that in many cases unions have practically never done their job of defending the interests of workers. The new trade union bill will certainly serve the cause of complete renewal of the trade union movement. Those who took part in the discussion, expressing the will of their social groups, demanded a constant, current flow of full information about the country's affairs from the mass information media because only when given this kind of information will society find it easier to understand the most difficult questions, to strengthen its awareness and unity and not be subject to damaging emotion, which makes it difficult to work.

Attention was also drawn to the need for good quality of goods produced and for responsibility in every job. Those present accepted with satisfaction the announcement of thorough-going changes in the control of the economy, the wages system, and social and investment activity.

This afternoon, members of the voivodship committee secretariat met the work forces of several larger plants in Gorzow.

Warsaw Committee Plenary Session

LD061904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] As we have already reported, there was a plenary session today of the PZPR Warsaw Committee. The deliberations were chaired by PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Warsaw committee, Alojzy Karkoszka.

Those participating shared their experiences of work and activity of the past weeks, difficult for the country. Views and proposals were also put forward, formulated by Warsaw's working class and by workers from all professions.

The political way of putting an end to the crisis in the country was spoken of with profound satisfaction, with the hope being expressed that its outcome will be consistently removed, since the party is restoring and strengthening its essential link with the working class and the whole nation.

The plenum of the PZPR Warsaw Committee completely supported the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, stressing that they are completely in accordance with the frequently manifested will of the Warsaw working class, the party aktiv and nonparty people.

Siedlce Party Plenum

LD081458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The plenum of the party voivodship committee in Siedlce is debating the socioeconomic situation in the country and in Siedlce Voivodship, as well as the current tasks of the party organizations and echelons in Siedlce Voivodship. The debate (?is focused) on all things connected with the current socioeconomic situation in the country and in specific regions and sectors and on ways to normalize many spheres of our life, and is progress among party members and throughout the entire community. The debate on these issues will be continued in the coming days at the voivodship sessions of party activists.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1630 GMT on 8 September reports that: "The session assessed the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship, and against this backdrop the tasks of party echelons and organizations were defined. A group of the workers' aktiv from the largest factories of this region was invited to take part in the discussions. It was stressed during the plenum that the present situation requires actions to be undertaken in factories and in various socioprofessional milieux aimed at strengthening the leading role of the party and at consolidating the public around the implementation--in difficult conditions--of the program for the further development of the country."]

LONGSHOREMEN APPROVE PLAN TO RESIGN FROM CRZZ

LD091216 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 September (PAP)--A plenum of the Central Board of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union has been held in Gdynia. A proposal was passed to leave the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] while at the same time making the appropriate amendments in the charter of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union and creating an independent self-governing trade union. The proposal will be presented for confirmation at the extraordinary national congress of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union to be convened on 16 September 1980.

Before the session of the central board devoted to this subject, meetings took place last week in Gdynia, Szczecin, Warsaw and Wroclaw between representatives of factory trade union organizations. It was stressed at the meeting that the weaknesses and defects in the work of the trade unions were, above all, a consequence of restricted opportunities for action by the trade unions, of conditions hampering the effective implementation of proposals and demands of labor collectives, and of the ineffective organization of the central trade union apparatus.

The representatives stressed that at present, during the period of renewal of the country's socioeconomic life and of drawing up a new draft law on trade unions which guarantees the defense of workers' rights, there are no obstacles preventing the class-defined and industrial trade union of sailors and longshoremen--and independent and self-governing trade union organization--from working really effectively and well, and from representing its members worthily.

WROCLAW RADIO INTERVIEW ON NEW TRADE UNION STRUCTURE

LD080908 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0520 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with unidentified trade union official; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct] In the new situation all the trade unions of various industries incorporated in the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] will continue to function. In addition it will be possible to form new unions which will not belong to the CRZZ. The next question was whether it will be possible to belong simultaneously to two unions. We have been told lately by the central authorities that it is quite possible for someone who so wishes to belong to both kinds of unions. Much doubt is being expressed about leaving the membership of a trade union, and from what we have been told it would appear that the fact alone of joining a new, independent trade union does not amount to leaving the old unions. This is why it is necessary to complete all the necessary formalities with the present union and make a statement expressing a desire to leave it.

[Question] Are we going to have combined works councils?

[Answer] We are not envisaging such a thing to be possible. Combined works councils will not be able to operate because every works council will operate on the basis of a different statute. Although the activity of both kinds of organizations will be about the same, because the new independent trade unions will be given the same kind of rights as the existing unions incorporated in the CRZZ, nevertheless the two kinds of trade unions will be different and regardless of the number of trade unionists belonging to the present unions, remain in them, the works council will continue to operate. There should be a free choice, made of one's own free will, in exactly the same way as one chooses one's religious faith and conviction. In conclusion I would like to point out that the independent, self-governing trade unions consists at present of only founding committees and have no statutes for their activity nor any legal recognition as an entity. I would also like to add that the demands which have been accepted by government commissions in Szczecin and Jastrzebie represent an achievement of the whole working class, as well as of the present existing trade unions because those demands include all the suggestions which had been submitted to the state administration and the government after the election and report-back campaign.

GDANSK TRADE UNION PRESIDIUUM SESSION ASSESSES CURRENT SITUATION

LD080920 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Gdansk Council of Trade Unions Presidium met in Gdansk yesterday to assess the current situation in the trade union movement on the coast. It was stated that all works councils have been sent a copy of the new bill on trade unions. It is expected that a discussion of the bill will follow.

PAP COMMENTATOR STRESSES TIES WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD061628 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 6 Sep 80

[A. Hetmanek commentary: "Crucial Test in Maturity"]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--There are moments in the life of an individual and nation when it is necessary to pass a crucial test in maturity. We have come to take such an exam at the end of the summer of 1980. We are facing social phenomena which--as was stressed during the Sejm debate--has come about on such a scale and with [word indistinct] force for the first time in post-war Poland. There were many reasons for this. Many of them were mentioned by Sejm deputies in the discussion on the report on the government's programme of activity, submitted by Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski.

The whole course of the Sejm debate confirmed the absolute observance of the principles of our domestic and foreign (policy) consistently carried out throughout the 35 years of People's Poland. Speaking about these principles, the prime minister stressed, on behalf of the country's political and state authorities, that the permanence and inviolability of our alliances, especially the one with the Soviet Union, is of basic importance for Poland's sovereign existence and development.

This alliance like the ones with the other states in the socialist community and the cooperation within the (Warsaw) Treaty and the CEMA will be developed and deepened. These are the highest values, reaching deep into the foundations of Poland's reason of state.

This time, the course of debate in the Polish parliament was watched with special attention by representatives of foreign mass media. They found confirmation in the debate that the Polish nation--regardless of the scale and size of the difficulties they have to overcome--are able to think about solving their problems with full responsibility for their words and actions. The nation was told by the prime minister that the government will keep its word and will carry out in full the publicly-made obligations both in the economic and social sphere.

WALESA: POLES WILL 'STRIKE AGAIN' IF DISSIDENTS TRIED

LD081117 [Editorial Report] Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian on 4 September carries on page 60 a 300-word report by correspondent Elisabeth Holte in which she describes a meeting with Gdansk strike leader Lech Walesa which took place in Gdansk on 3 September. The largest part of the article is descriptive and deals with the new premises at 13 Marchlewskiego Street for the new free trade union, the lines of people waiting to join, a ride that Holte gives Walesa to the Shipyard and Walesa's physical appearance and clothing, and reports the planned meeting on 7 September between him and Cardinal Wyszinski.

At various points in the report Holte asks questions and reports Walesa's responses. These are as follows:

"[Holte] But, agreement or not, the struggle is presumably far from over on the extent to which you will be allowed to be a free and independent trade union, in competition with the existing party-controlled trade union movement? It could be a hard fall for you....

"It is difficult to say whether it will be a fight or honest, open competition, he said, but we are not especially worried about what the government will do now. We will be following our own course, he said, without going into details about how he sees the trade union's organization."

At another point Holte asks: "At what level will the new trade union operate? Will it be a national organization?

"[Answer] We will work at the national level--and perhaps also at the international level....

"[Holte] But one of the conditions to which you had to agree before the government agreed to a 'free and self-governing' trade union was that you would not join any international trade union organization.

"We will see, we will see, he said with a sly smile."

Later in the report Holte says: "You have presumably heard that the charges against the 29 opposition members arrested during the strike and then set free have not been dropped--so that the 29 could run the risk of being taken to court later?

"Yes, of course, but if they really do take them to court we will strike again. And then the strike would be even more effective than the one which we have just ended. We have learned a lot in these 2 weeks, Walesa said.

"[Holte] You are obviously a happy man, and we have heard that you have a glass of vodka from time to time. But during the strike we often saw you deep in prayer inside the shipyard. What did your Catholic faith mean for you during this incredibly difficult time?

"I was relying on God the whole time, for the task was so overwhelming that it would have been impossible to achieve everything we did achieve without God's help, Walesa said."

On the subject of Scandinavian reaction to the strike, Holte quotes Walesa as follows: "'But the Scandinavians were quick with their declarations of support,' he said, 'even though we have not yet had one from the Norwegian Trade Union Federation. The trade unions abroad are obviously sitting on the fence still and are seeing how things are going. There are many problems here, you know.' He does not want to specify what problems he is thinking of. All economic help is, however, extremely welcome since, even though they now have a little money, it is by no means enough."

RAKOWSKI WARNS ABOUT TIME, PLACE FOR DISCUSSION

LD082358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Mieczyslaw Rakowski commentary]

[Text] Following my recent appearance on television I have received a great number of letters from people most of whom agreed with what I said. Mrs Teresa Z. from Gdansk wrote me a letter from which I would like to quote a passage.

Mrs. Teresa writes: During those August days your voice appealed to me and to others. All of us realize how difficult it is to speak when one risks one's own prestige on the crest of popular emotions. I am saying this as a resident of Gdansk, that is, as somebody who felt personally this great impact of collective hopes which only reluctantly resort to assessments of common sense. Please do believe me that it was difficult for somebody from the capital to gain appreciation here in Gdansk. You have achieved this.

I understand that some might say that I am trying to gain popularity in the eyes of all Poland, and I am convinced that certainly there will be people who will say so. But I am quoting a passage from Mrs. Teresa's letter since I believe that I can consider her my ally in matters important for our country both today and in the future. And I believe that there are a great many such allies.

Today [words indistinct], of course, about some matters which are very preoccupying. Maybe what I have to say will not be popular, maybe someone will take even me for one who hampers renewal. Well, that's too bad. Ladies and gentlemen, the much desired internal peace has not yet been achieved. There are new strikes in various parts of the country and the workforces on strike demand pay increases and formulate many demands concerning working matters. And these stoppages are not always staged to express solidarity with the Gdansk agreement.

I must confess frankly that I do not understand why strikes are needed to express this solidarity. This agreement was signed by the government. It is an absolutely official document which must be binding, and for both sides. As far as the trade union membership is concerned, a possibility of choice has been created. If in a factory there is a group of workers who want to set up a new trade union, nobody can prevent them from doing so. Both kinds of trade union organizations are created as bodies of socialist democracy. But I believe that it is obvious for every citizen that continuing strikes weaken our economy which is anyway greatly shaken at present.

A few days ago the government presented to the Sejm a current program of action in the sphere of economy. The government assumed a tremendous obligation: Among other things it decided to raise wages of all working people, that is, not only of those who had been striking.

The successive undertakings are concerned with the extensive sphere of social payments and they also embrace the problem of the raising of pensions. As regards the amount of money, these are tremendous sums of many billions. We do not have this money today. We must produce it by work. And how can we produce it by work if one strike succeeds another? At this very moment the thing that matters is how the nation will treat the government's program. Will the nation give the government the chance to implement it? This will be a measure of Poles' maturity.

The fact that we have proven our maturity during the period of greatest tension is most certainly to our great credit. But now we are moving on to the next test. The government has assumed the abovementioned undertakings, and it wants to implement them; it wants to implement them honestly--I believe in it.

The government does not want to hand out worthless paper. This would be easy. The factory producing high quality paper in Warsaw can print new banknotes forever. But what good would this do?

It cannot be ruled out that strikes can force the government to make further concessions. So what? This can be obtained through the reality of the undertakings already made.

I would not like to see events happen like those in the old joke about the railway signalman who realized that from station "x" two trains were shunted on the same railway line. The signalman called his little boy, seated him on a drum and said: Son, watch what will happen here in a moment, because you will never see such a catastrophe again in your life.

Must we all behave like that?

Dear listeners, I am not calling for a lowering in the temperature of emotions. I know that the high temperature prevailing is needed for the renewal, for the realization of the goals which we deem just. I am appealing only for a sensible look at reality. Like many compatriots I still have in my memory the words of a wise and enlightened Pole who recently said: Don't do it all at once.

After all, it is not the government which is the production force, it is the nation, the working class that creates the cake to be divided. I wrote in the last issue of POLITYKA about veracity and I had in mind first of all (?the government). But the nation, too, must be truthful. I will repeat once again, although maybe not everybody will like it, today strikes are destroying the chances of extricating our economy from this extremely difficult situation. They also curb the chances to remove from our life that what is evil and bad. And this is the truth.

Here is another observation. Today, across the length and breadth of Poland Poles are discussing. They are having discussions at home, in streetcars, and at work, often causing harm to their work. A national discussion is in progress. It is necessary, but it should not be limited only to a discussion aimed at settling accounts. It should be primarily a discussion to create a way out, one that would contain realistic--and I stress this word--proposals for the renewal of the republic. In our own interests we should ensure that the process of renewal should progress in the most peaceful way. This would be truly in the interest of all of us, for us, and for the next generations of Poles.

It is worthwhile, too, to consider the political culture of this great debate. Let us agree, but let us be serious about it that the time for work and the time for discussions is not the same time, and it cannot be. Let us also agree that the endless meetings, for example, in offices and in other workplaces do not serve our cause. Must the renewal begin with idleness and manslaughter, with the churning over and over of the same words?

There has been no shortage of these, so far. If it does go on like that then, unfortunately, our future looks bleak.

Thank you.

DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW081333 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Sep 80 pp 120-125

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chief editor of the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA ; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Rakowski, 4 days before the peaceful conclusion of the strike in Gdansk you were afraid of what could happen in Poland, as you put it. Are you now gratified at what has happened?

Rakowski: Naturally I am glad about it, though I do not believe that the Gdansk agreements have spelled the end of the crisis in Poland.

SPIEGEL: Why not?

Rakowski: Because this is a fundamentally new situation in our existing political system. Both sides were overrun by events. What is now important is what practice will bring.

SPIEGEL: This is exactly what we meant to ask you. On paper all this looks great: independent trade unions, free elections, right to strike, curtailment of censorship. Can this be implemented in the practice of a one-party rule?

Rakowski: Surely this is incompatible with the structures that have existed to date. For many years now I personally have been advocating the view, however, that our socialist system in Poland must change via evolution. I consider the result of Gdansk a step in the direction of that evolution.

SPIEGEL: Was Gdansk not rather a step in the direction of a revolution?

Rakowski: No, it was not a revolution. At best it was a revolution of feelings. Revolution means change of power, overthrow of the ruling class. This was not the case here. But let us get back to the question of whether the Gdansk accords can be implemented in a one-party state. This is possible in principle, provided we, meaning the ruling party, muster adequate prudence.

After all, what primarily matters is to have the workers participate more in the political will-forming process. By that I not only mean problems of wages and operation. The events in Poland show that the worker class feels sovereign, which is a good thing for socialism.

SPIEGEL: This would be good for socialism if and when this involved a movement within the existing party structures. Yet the workers of Gdansk and Szczecin organized outside the associations dominated by the party. What they want is to found organizations of their own which are independent, which call the power monopoly of the party into question. Will this work?

Rakowski: If one understands by power monopoly the wielding of power without regard for the opinions of the different social groups, then this really is a curtailment of the power monopoly. But there were also party members among the strikers. They, too, were dissatisfied with prevailing conditions. This means that party members will also be in the new trade unions, defending the party interests there.

SPIEGEL: Aside from them, the old trade unions dominated by the party are supposed to continue to exist--this is bound to entail embittered rivalry.

Rakowski: I am not sure whether the coexistence of two structures is correct and, in the long run, feasible. Only practice will tell. On the other hand, we have always been attacked for lack of alternative in our country. Perhaps we need that and should go ahead and quarrel, compete, to determine who can give state bureaucracy more trouble. After all, I do not wish our interview to turn into a discussion where you defend the old order more zealously than I do.

SPIEGEL: The initially strict refusal of the government to negotiate on the demands of the strikers, and with the strikers in general, goes to show, after all, that free trade unions were a big hunk to swallow for the rulers.

Rakowski: This is how things go in politics. You will not hear first of a compromise and then have to accept it after all. No doubt events on the coast--and not only there--did take us by surprise indeed.

SPIEGEL: And they did us, too.

Rakowski: This is why it was impossible to decide in just one day on the proper policy in this situation. For quite some time many of us have held the view that we need reforms in the party, in the government and in the economy. But what we lacked was a wise man who could tell us when and how this could be done.

These events gave the impetus. They force us to act, to think about our own model of socialism. But this takes time. And exaggerations will do us ill service in this respect.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by that?

Rakowski: Certain commentaries in your case in the West, for example--when I read in your newspapers about a "revolt" of the Polish workers, about a loss of power by the Communist Party. You know, the headlines disappear quickly, and certain actions harming the cause will peter out as well. But we remain here on the Vistula with our problems, and neither God Almighty nor the pope will help us.

SPIEGEL: Both enjoyed a great deal of confidence on the part of the strikers.

Rakowski: Yes, this indeed was one of the phenomena of the boundless idealism of the strikers. Yet we in Poland should not idealize either an individual or a group. "Taking it easy" would be much better.

SPIEGEL: The workers who started this development, however, are not prepared to take it easy. The strike leader of Gdansk, Walesa, said: "Now that we have achieved free trade unions we can achieve anything." Members of the dissident organization KOR regard Gdansk as the first step toward profound democratic reforms in Poland. How far can this Polish model go, anyway, and where are its limits?

Rakowski: This question is as difficult to answer as it is important. I believe that the limits are where the fundamental interests of the state become involved. First of all it is necessary to avoid chaos, economic as well as political. Surely there are people who believe that Poland ought to have more parties. But let us cast a glance backward: Even though we in Poland have great democratic traditions, we are just as well-known for political anarchy.

I believe, and not just in the interest of my party, that we have no use in Poland for conditions such as those between the two world wars when governments replaced each other like flies. And then there is Poland's special location...

SPIEGEL:...With a neighbor who is just as suspicious as he is powerful.

Rakowski: I am definitely not thinking exclusively of the Soviet Union now. What I have in mind is the key position of Poland in Europe, its significance for the European balance. Chaos in Poland would not only jeopardize detente, it would also constitute a danger to peace in Europe at large. People often allow themselves to be incited by slogans that sound convincing at first glance. The sobering comes mostly too late, however.

This does not mean that I am against a process of democratization. All I would like to do is emphasize expressly once again; that Poland needs calm, and we Poles ourselves now need a lot of wisdom. After all, Poland will not cease to exist with the generation of a Mr Kuron (note) (Jacek Kuron, spokesman of the KOR Group who was under arrest for 11 days during the strike).

What we must have in mind is not just this decade but the future generations as well. The limits of our democratization will have to be revealed in practice.

SPIEGEL: Other problems, too, will have to face practical work. A lot of economic concessions have been made to the strikers; higher wages, days off, a low pension age, 3 years of maternity leave--where are the billions to come that this will cost?

Rakowski: This much is definite. They will not drop from the sky.

SPIEGEL: Just as the solemn signature cannot spirit away the lines in front of the shops.

Rakowski: Of course not. Moreover, the possibilities our allies in the East and our friends in the West have are limited.

SPIEGEL: Right.

Rakowski: Thus what we have left is the hope that all the forces which now proved such great engagement for democratization will have a similarly energetic effect on the job. But if the workers continue to require more time for meetings than they do for work, then I do not know what will happen. This much is definite, we will be able to look toward the future calmly only if all this was not a one-time, short-lived zeal.

SPIEGEL: Could the fulfillment of the workers' demands not motivate them? This is what we heard from the strikers time and again, and the Gdansk shipyard workers even undertook to make up for the strike losses.

Rakowski: Excellent, if they kept this promise! If Walesa in this respect retains the influence he wielded during the strike, then I will gladly buy vodka.

SPIEGEL: Promises are not being made by just one side. The August 1980 events in Poland have taken place because the promises that were made to the striking workers in 1956, 1970 and 1976 have never been fulfilled, because the workers felt cheated by the party and by the government. Will it be different this time?

Rakowski: Yes, I think so, because this crisis was the gravest, the most dangerous we have experienced in the history of the People's Republic of Poland.

SPIEGEL: Even though shots were fired in the first crises and although much blood was shed?

Rakowski: Yes, nevertheless. Isn't the fact that no shots were fired this time a merit of the leadership, of the party?

SPIEGEL: Certainly, although it looked shortly prior to the agreement that force was to be applied again. Rumors said...

Rakowski: You said it, rumors! I would like to tell you here with all the responsibility and authority I have that no responsible person in the party or the government considered for a moment applying force.

SPIEGEL: It was said that the Port of Gdansk was to be opened up by the Polish Navy, and that the longshoremen were to be put under compulsory service.

Rakowski: Once more, these were unfounded rumors. It was practically impossible to achieve anything by force because the number of the strikers was much too great. How should one have acted? Moreover there are people in the party leadership who remember December 1970 vividly. They did not at all have in mind letting the tanks roll.

SPIEGEL: If no new unrest takes place, the commitments must be fulfilled in practice. Who can guarantee that?

Rakowski: None of the guarantees is the change of generations in Poland. Most of the strikers belong to the postwar generation. The same applies to the party where there is also a new generation. It is free of the feelings and dogmas of the Gomulka generation. The new generation, with all its weaknesses, errors and shortcomings does not want to ever be ashamed to face the world. Its task is to adapt the state structures to the higher level of society and the people. Last but not least, it wants to be accepted by the people.

SPIEGEL: All of this sounds very fine, but the incentive for the evolution did not come from above, it came from the grassroots. And it was the first time that such a movement has been successful in a communist-ruled state. So far they have always been suppressed by force. Could that remarkable Polish August be an incentive for a reform of the mostly rigid real socialism even beyond the borders of Poland?

Rakowski: We Poles have always had certain missionary intentions. But first we must clean our own house. That will take years. It is therefore, certainly too early to say that the changes that are in the offing in our country can entail world changes.

SPIEGEL: But after all, if the Polish model works, it would be the first successful evidence that rigid communism, as it seems to be wherever it rules, can be reformed at all.

Rakowski: I consider the assumption as wrong that real socialism is stagnating. You must bear in mind that the current socialist structures in Poland are the result of World War II. Maybe the development phases we have passed through simply were necessary. History will decide on that. But I reject the opinion that these structures cannot be reformed, I even believe that they must change.

SPIEGEL: In continuing this discussion we would quickly come to the motherland of socialism, and this may not be the proper time nor the proper place for that.

Rakowski: I am not very much interested in such a discussion either. One must take into consideration that socialism in the USSR and in Poland have come about under basically different conditions.

SPIEGEL: The USSR basically does not like differences in socialism, as it has often firmly demonstrated. Are you not afraid that events could be repeated in Poland like those in 1956 in Hungary and in 1968 in Prague. If the eagerness for reform gets out of control? There are corresponding threats already.

Rakowski: I am certain that the Soviet Union is following developments in Poland very closely, that is understandable. But I am against using the Russians as a bogeyman. I think that we have a great deal of leeway in forming our own society in Poland. I also believe that we Polish communists have the confidence of the USSR. I consider a discussion on when and whether our reforms could more than worry the Soviet Union as purely academic.

SPIEGEL: We hope so, too. But how are matters to continue in Poland concretely? Various agreements have been made with the workers in Gdansk, Katowice and Szczecin. What is supposed in future to be valid, where and for whom? Will every village and every small settlement have its own workers association?

Rakowski: I ask myself the same thing, but we are probably still in a state of great confusion in Poland. The waves must calm down first. Certainly nobody knows today how everything will work in practice. I believe that the slogan about independent trade unions was more a slogan of the moment.

If I look around in the world I do not see pure and sublime trade unions anywhere standing loyally on guard for the interests of the workers. Life is more complicated.

Let us assume that Walesa will be elected chairman of the new trade union. Who will guarantee that he will remain forever the idealist he is today, as I believe he is? I would first like to see these new trade union people when they look at balances, when they compare capacities and productivity, when they must realize that productivity and effectiveness of the workers are not making any progress and that their appeals have been fruitless.

Then we will experience what the idea, the purpose and aim of free trade unions are, and what there is to their responsibility with regard to production.

SPIEGEL: You mean to say that life will teach...

Rakowski: ...Understand me correctly. I am not an adversary of the new trade unions. But we Poles sometimes tend to overdo our idealism and to forget practice. But maybe these events which have caused so much attention in the world will bring us closer to realities. These are still very grave days for Poland.

SPIEGEL: Are you optimistic with regard to the future?

Rakowski: I am moderately optimistic. I only hope that Poland will not become a hotbed of unrest in Europe. I will work for that with all my energy. I hope that my compatriots will realize this, because we on the Vistula must solve our problems ourselves.

POLITYKA STRESSES NEED FOR 'DIGNIFIED EXTRICATION' FROM CRISIS

AU081253 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Most Important Problems"]

[Text] Poland is experiencing a very serious conflict and crisis. Millions and millions of people, to whom worry says good night in the evening, who are awakened by troubles in the morning and who are unable to get rid of harassing thoughts all day long, are beginning to increasingly comprehend the situation.

The extent of the crisis is no doubt the factor that adds to its seriousness: It is not merely a "meat" or "supply" crisis, that is, a purely economic crisis, it is also and primarily a political-social crisis, which means that it concerns the relations between the state and the citizens, between the party and the workers class and between life as it is and the directives that have nothing in common with reality. It is the nation's life as it is that is demanding its rights not by way of propaganda idealization, but by way of changes in the economy, institutions and policy.

The time factor creates additional complications in that the strikes in the coastal region and the talks between the government and the strikers are being protracted. We have tried to prove ("people and Politics") that the prolongation in question can result in diminishing and not in increasing the room for maneuver in parleys. We may ridicule a TV reporter who laments the fact that lemons waiting in ports to be unloaded may rot, but we have to treat seriously the political consequences of a prolonged stalemate.

During the crisis both sides became increasingly aware of their interests, arguments and potential. The party and the government authorities, which must present the nation with solutions that are acceptable and that are consistent with socialist norms, bear a special responsibility. A crisis produced by politics--whatever its primary economic implications might be--must end in a political solution, which means that the channels of communications and agreement between the two sides must be repaired.

We hope that this awareness, responsibility and the will to repair the situation were present during the fourth Central Committee plenum and in the speech made by First Secretary Edward Gierek. For the first time in many years a Central Committee plenum thrashed out not detailed economic problems, but fundamental problems of policy. This was done openly, without unnecessary innuendoes and without beating around the bush. That means that the practice of equivocation in thinking--a practice that can demoralize public life to an enormous extent when people say one thing and mean another--has been abandoned. This equivocation in thinking has afflicted us at various periods in People's Poland and has always meant that things were going from bad to worse.

The main idea of the fourth plenum was to find a way out of our dramatic conflict, "through agreement with the workers class, with the working people" as the first secretary said. We should bear in mind, however, that this way out must not be a purely pragmatic measure. The fourth plenum debates induce one to conclude that the members of the central leadership realize that such a way out is impossible and is profoundly impoverishing. We must not paper over something that can explode with a new force. Extricating the country from its difficult situation (we extensively reported the foreign repercussions of this situation in the previous issue) must be based on a knowledge of the sources of the crisis and must be a result of the efforts to eliminate the reasons for social discontent. The fourth plenum promised to work out such a program. The ties of mutual trust should be restored. The speech [Gierek's plenum speech] mentions that the nation should be treated seriously, which seems a very crucial issue because in many spheres such as culture, economy and so on the arbitrary conduct of the government authorities in the not distant past had nothing in common with such serious treatment and with the tenet that these authorities are society's servants.

The most crucial words spoken at the plenum are these: "We are making a turnabout in the policy of the party and the state, we are adapting this policy to the realities of the present." This is what Edward Gierek said. Why are these words so crucial? Because the term "crucial turnabout" [as published] means something more than a modification or correction of the plan or investments. In the past few years it was with great reluctance that issues like, say, changes in the economy, were mentioned. The term "reforms" was in disfavor, but the term "further improvements" was very much in vogue. But can that which is bad, obsolete and out of tune with the ideas of socialist development be "further improved?" We know perfectly well that every reform must be carefully considered because of various conditions present with it. However, one thing is now certain: Today modifications and improvements will no longer do--not only to meet the demands of the coastal workers, but also to create conditions for an untrammelled development of production forces.

The first secretary's speech contains a promise for other changes than just those in the economy. "We take the view that the Central Trade Union Council should at once consider the holding of the elections of new ruling trade union bodies in all those enterprises in which the work forces want such elections. Such elections should be fully democratic and secret and should allow for any number of candidates. There is no doubt that if the authority of the recently emerged spontaneous representations [of workers] in some enterprises proves to be permanent and becomes consolidated, then their members will certainly be elected to the new trade union ruling bodies."

The plenum expressed the readiness to expand the citizens' participation in determining the matters affecting the entire country and the readiness to talk about all the problems involving conflict. As we understand it, the point is not just to talk and bargain. The point is to draw up something similar to a social contract that would outline the terms of accords and would prevent possible distortions of power. What is at stake is the dignity of and respect for the people. Such a contract could be incorporated in detail in new legal enactments--for example in the enactments concerning the trade unions, workers self-government groups and so on, as well as in the guarantees that the existing fully democratic principles will be adhered to. In this way the dialogue between the nation and the government would be more than just something temporary and bilateral. It would be unfortunate if our enemies took advantage of the temporary character of this dialogue.

The workers class in the coastal areas is thus being faced with a great opportunity that is not at all parochial. So much depends on that class' posture, maturity and calm view of matters.

The plenum confirmed many personal changes. Usually similar issues have always strongly agitated the nation. They were spoken of with hope.... But now the issue seems to be of secondary importance, although the changes are extensive and more crucial than before. They concern the spheres of life whose functioning has given rise to the greatest disappointments and bitterness. For example, we have often heard people criticize this minister or that minister, or the government as such, saying they have failed and that nothing has changed. Now the government has been greatly changed, and the changes concern primarily the economic leadership. Sharp criticism has been directed against the propaganda activities, which are so important for creating general moods, especially during the times of crisis, and which are expected to treat people in a serious manner. That is why certain conclusions were drawn. Other personal changes were motivated by different concerns: "We have also appointed to responsible posts those comrades who have seen the increasing irregularities before we have and who have tried to counter them, but whom we have not heard," Edward Gierk said.

Anyone who knows the present-day Poles knows that despite their considerable interest in better living conditions, the questions of the moral climate, honesty and modesty of those in power and of combating corruption and attempting to make unjustified material profits out of political influence are extremely important for them. In fact they are just as important. Every murky affair meets with condemnation and the abuses by the people who take advantage of their posts for private gain are adjudged as exceptionally repulsive. In his speech the first secretary mentioned the "climate of moral renewal, the climate of high requirements posed for everyone from top to bottom." These words are most topical, although we know that creating such an atmosphere calls for many educational and organizational measures and that the situations in which those at the bottom were required to do more have not been at all rare.

A dignified extrication from the present crisis is the most important issue. A return to a "previous" state with all its consequences is out of the question. We are convinced that the plenum chose a method of offensive activities, of meeting the just demands of the work forces and of concluding the social contract we have mentioned here.

Negotiations of a special nature are continuing in Poland among the Poles. The purpose of these negotiations is not only to conclude "social peace," but also to open the road to the changes that will enrich our civic life and will result in the nation's true success.

All these reflections and all the programs for repairing our republic can be successful only if anarchy and chaos do not take over in our country. As a matter of fact our answer to the question of "what next?" should be this clear statement: Even the most magnificent plans for socioeconomic reforms can be implemented if the country returns to work. Otherwise, unfortunately, we will bear responsibility for losing an opportunity for the renewal we need so much.

DRAFT BILL ON PRICE CONTROLS PREPARED

LD062148 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--A draft bill on the enhanced control of prices has already been prepared, giving authority to the State Price Commission to determine the prices of staple foodstuffs, consumer goods, some household appliances and services. The list of goods which come under the bill comprises 118 items. Some of them follow:

Foodstuffs like bread, flour, cereals, noodles, rice, butcher's meat, meat products, goose-fat, fowl, fish and fish preserves, milk, sour cream, butter, cheese and cottage cheese, sugar, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and fruits. etc.

Consumer goods produced in this country like coal and coking coal, gas and electric energy, fabrics, garments and children's clothing, male and female apparels, underwear, drugs and dressings, optical glass, cleansers and soaps, floor polish, dyes and paints, household appliances, etc.

Services like apartment rents, mass transportation, inter-city rail and coach fares, mail and telegramme services, barber and hairdressing, tailor and cleaning services, etc.

PAP reporters learned that the list and the draft bill was already distributed among the authorities of the nation's trade unions and trade unions voivodship councils. Now workers crews around the country are being informed about the draft proposals. [word indistinct] factories and enterprise employees are (?already praising) the list and the ways of ensuring proper functioning to the price supervision.

Before the draft bill passes on to the Council of Ministers, the proposals to be consulted in this nationwide debate will be reviewed by a special government commission comprising representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and social organizations.

POLISH TU DAILY CARRIES TEXT OF GDANSK PROTOCOL

AU061944 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 2 Sep 80 pp 2,4

["Protocol of Agreement Between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee Concluded on 31 August 1980 at Gdansk Shipyards"]

[Text] Having examined the 21 demands submitted by the striking work forces, the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee adopted the following decisions:

With regard to point one that states: "To accept free trade unions independent from the party and employers as provided for by ILO Convention 87, which was ratified by the Polish People's Republic and which concerns trade union freedoms," it was agreed:

1) The performance of trade unions in the Polish People's Republic does not fulfill the hopes and expectations of employees.

It is considered expedient to establish new self-governing trade unions that would genuinely represent the working class. No one will have his right to remain in the present trade unions questioned and it is possible that the two trade unions will establish cooperation in the future.

2) In view of the establishment of new, independent and self-governing trade unions the Interfactory Strike Committee declares that they will observe the principles laid down in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of employees and do not intend to play the role of a political party. They approve of the principle that production means are social property --a principle that is the foundation of the socialist system in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR plays the leading role in the state and without undermining the actual system of international alliances, they seek to ensure for the working people suitable means of control, of expressing their opinions and of defending their interests.

The government commission declares that the government will guarantee and ensure the complete respect for the independence and self-governing of the new trade unions both as regards their organizational structure and their performance at all levels of activity. The government will ensure for the new trade unions all opportunities for fulfilling their basic functions in defending the interests of employees and implementing their material, social and cultural needs. At the same time, the government guarantees that the new trade unions will not be subjected to any discrimination.

3) The establishment and activity of the independent, self-governing trade unions are consistent with ILO Convention 87 which concerns trade union freedoms and the defense of trade union rights, and ILO Convention 98 which concerns the right to associate [prawo do organizowania sie] and the right to collective negotiations. Both conventions have been ratified by Poland. The diversity of trade union and employee representations will entail suitable legislative amendments. In this connection the government pledges to make legislative proposals concerning in particular the law on trade unions, the law on workers self-government and the labor code.

4) The established strike committees can, if they want, transform themselves into factory employee representation bodies such as workers committees, employees' committees, workers councils or the founding committees of the new self-governing trade unions.

As the founding committee of those trade unions, the Interfactory Strike Committee is free to choose the form of a single union or association within the coastal region.

The founding committees will function until new authorities are elected in accordance with the statutes.

The government pledges to create the conditions for the registration of the new trade unions outside the register of the Central Trade Union Council.

5) The new trade unions should enjoy genuine opportunities for publicly evaluating the key decisions that determine the working people's working conditions: the principles of dividing the national income into consumption and accumulation, the distribution of the social consumption fund for various purposes (health, education, culture), the basic principles of remuneration and the lines of wage policy--particularly the principle of an automatic adjustment of wages under conditions of inflation, long-term economic plans, investment policy and changes in prices.

The government pledges itself to ensure conditions for the exercise of these functions.

6) The Interfactory Committee ["strike" is omitted] establishes a center for social and labor studies, whose task will be to objectively analyze the employees' situation, the working people's living conditions and the ways of representing employees' interests. The center also will prepare expert opinions on the wage and price indexes and will propose forms of compensation. It also will publish the results of its research. In addition, the new trade unions will have their own publications.

7) The government will ensure that the provisions of Article 1 Paragraph I of the 1949 trade union law that stipulate that workers and employees are guaranteed the right to voluntary association in trade unions are observed in Poland. The new trade unions will not join the association represented by the Central Trade Union Council. It is agreed that the new law will preserve this principle. At the same time, representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee or of the committees that will found the self-governing trade unions and representatives of other workers bodies will be ensured participation in formulating this law.

With regard to point two that states: "To guarantee the right to strike and to guarantee security for strikers and for persons helping them," it was decided:

The right to strike will be guaranteed in the trade union law now under preparation. The law should define the conditions under which a strike is proclaimed and organized, the methods of settling disputed problems and responsibility for violating the law. Article 52, 64 and 65 of the Labor Code cannot be applied with regard to the participants in a strike. Also, the government guarantees for strikers and for the persons helping them personal security and the maintenance of prevailing working conditions until the law is passed.

With regard to point three that states: "To observe freedom of speech and the printed word, that is, not to repress independent publications and to make mass media available to representatives of all religious," it was decided:

1) Within 3 months the government will introduce in the Sejm a draft law on control of the press, publications and entertainment--based on the following principles. [period is as published] Censorship should protect the interests of the state. This means the protection of state and economic secrets, the extent of which will be more closely defined by legal enactments, and the protection of the state's security matters and important international interests. This also means the protection of religious beliefs and, at the same time, of the belief of nonbelievers and the prevention of spreading matter that is harmful to morals. This draft law would also deal with the right to appeal to the supreme administrative court against the decisions of the organs responsible for control of the press, publications and entertainment. This law will be enacted through modifications to the Administrative Procedure Code.

2) The issue of the use of the mass media by religious associations with regard to their religious activities will be effected through agreement between state bodies and the interested religious associations on substantive and organizational problems. The government will ensure that the radio will transmit a Sunday Mass under a detailed accord with the Episcopate.

3) Radio, television, the press and publications should be used to express the plurality of ideas, views and judgments. This use should be subjected to social control.

4) Like the citizens and their organizations, the press should be able to have access to public documents (acts), especially administrative documents, socioeconomic plans and so on, issued by the government and its administrative bodies. The exceptions to the principle of the openness of the administration's activities will be defined in the law as stipulated in Point One [above].

With regard to Point Four that states: "a) To restore the former rights of the people dismissed from their jobs for the strikes in 1970 and 1976--the students banned from higher schools for their convictions: b) to free all political prisoners (including Edmund Zadrozynski, Jan Kozlowski and Marek Kozlowski); c) Abolish repressions for convictions," it was decided:

a) To examine immediately the correctness of the dismissals from jobs for the strikes in 1970 and 1976. In all cases raised, if irregularities are ascertained, to immediately restore the jobs to the people concerned, provided they want to have them back, and to take into account the qualifications they have acquired in the meantime.

A corresponding procedure will be used in the case of the students banned from higher schools.

b) To refer the cases of the persons mentioned in point b) [above] to the minister of justice who will examine them and will within 2 weeks institute the necessary proceedings: In the cases in which the listed persons are deprived of freedom, their punishment will be interrupted until the proceedings [process] are completed.

c) To examine whether there is any justification for temporary arrest and to set free the persons mentioned in the annex.

d) To fully observe the freedom of expressing one's convictions in public and professional life.

With regard to Point Five that states: "To publish in the mass media the information about the establishment of the Interfactory Strike Committee and to publish its demands," it was decided:

This demand will be fulfilled by publishing this protocol in national mass media.

With regard to Point Six that states: "To take genuine action in order to extricate the country from its crisis situation through a) fully informing the public about the socioeconomic situation, and b) enabling all social communities and sections to participate in the discussion about the reform program," it was decided.

We deem it necessary to greatly accelerate the work on economic reform. The authorities will outline and publish the basic tenets of this reform within the next few months. It is necessary to ensure that the public discussion of this reform is extensive. In particular, the trade unions should participate in formulating the laws on socialist economic organizations and on workers self-government. The economic reform should be based on radically increased self-dependence of enterprises and on the workers self-government groups' real participation in management. The necessary enactments should guarantee the fulfillment by the trade unions of the functions defined by Point One of this agreement.

Only a nation that is aware of its problems and that has a good knowledge of reality can sponsor and implement the program for streamlining the economy. The government will radically expand the range of the socioeconomic information available to the nation, the trade unions and economic and social organizations.

In addition, the Interfactory Committee demands: To create lasting prospects for developing peasant family farms, which are the foundation of Polish agriculture; to ensure an equal access of all sectors access to all the means of production, including land; and to create conditions for the rebirth of rural self-government groups.

With regard to Point Seven that states: "To pay from the Central Trade Union Council funds all the employees who are on strike wages for the strike period and for annual leave," it was decided:

Employees in the work forces on strike will receive for the period of strike an advance payment of 40 percent of their [normal] remuneration and, after they have resumed work, they will receive up to 100 percent of the outstanding difference of their remuneration calculated as for a period of the annual leave based on the 8-hour day. The Interfactory Strike Committee appeals to the work forces associated within it that--after the strike has ended and in cooperation with the managements of factories, work enterprises and other institutions--they should take action to increase productivity, to economize on materials and energy and to enhance conscientiousness in every job.

With regard to Point Eight that states: "To increase the basic wages of each employee by 22,000 a month in compensation for the present price hikes," it was decided:

Gradual increases in the wages of all employee groups, above all in the lowest wages groups, will be effected. The principle was agreed that wages will be increased in individual factories and in groups of branches. These increases are being implemented and will be implemented in keeping with the specifics of trade, professions and branches and will seek to upgrade remuneration by a single pay step or by suitably increasing other elements of remuneration or of the wage group. As for office workers in enterprises, their remuneration will be raised by a single pay step in their personal wages. These pay raises now under discussion will be completed by the end of September of this year in accordance with branch accords.

Having analyzed all branches, the government, in cooperation with the trade unions, will present by 31 October of this year a program for increasing, as of 1 January 1981, the wages of the lowest earners, giving special consideration to the families with many children.

With regard to Point Nine that states: "To guarantee an automatic increase in wages parallel to increase in prices and to the loss of the value of money," it was decided:

It is necessary to check the increases in the prices for staple goods by increasing the control over the socialized and the private sectors, in particular by stopping the so-called stealthy price hikes.

In keeping with the government's decision, research will be conducted into the development of living costs. This research will also be conducted by the trade unions and scientific institutes. By the end of 1980 the government will work out the principles of compensation for the increases in the cost of living. These principles will be subjected to a public discussion and, when agreed upon, will be implemented. They should take into account the issue of the social minimum [minimum subsistence level].

With regard to Point Ten that states: "To ensure complete supplies of food for the domestic market and to export only and exclusively surpluses" [of food] and to Point Eleven that states: "To abolish commercial prices and sales for hard currencies under the scheme of so-called internal export," and to Point Thirteen that states: "To introduce meat rationing--food coupons--(until the market situation is mastered)," it was decided:

Meat supplies for the population will be improved by 31 December of this year by various measures including: increased profitability of farm production, restricting meat exports to a necessary minimum, and additional meat imports. Also within the same time a program will be presented for improving meat supplied to the population and for eventual meat rationing by way of coupons.

It was agreed that the Pewex shops [selling for hard currencies] will not sell the staple consumer goods produced in Poland that are in short supply. The nation will be informed by the end of the year about the decisions and measures concerning the supplies to the market.

The Interfactory Strike Committee has asked for the liquidation of the commercial shops and streamlining and standardizing meat prices at an average level.

With regard to Point Twelve that states: "To introduce the principles by which leading and managing cadres are selected by virtue of their qualifications and not party affiliation and to abolish the privileges of the citizens' militia, the security service and the party apparatus through equalizing the family allowances, liquidating special sales and so on" it was decided:

The demand is accepted that the leading and managing cadres should be consistently selected in keeping with the principle of qualifications and abilities of the members of the party, of the [other political] parties and of nonparty people. The program for equalizing the family allowances for all the trade groups will be presented by the government by 31 December 1980. The government commission states that only employee's restaurants and canteens like those in other work establishments and offices are operated. [sentence as published, probably reference to militia ATC privileges]

With regard to Point Fourteen that states: "To lower the retirement age of women to 50 and of men to 55 or to 30 years worked in the Polish People's Republic by women and 35 years by men regardless of their ages," it was decided:

The government commission regards this demand as impossible to fulfill now in view of the country's present economic and demographic situation. The issue can be discussed in the future.

The Interfactory Strike Committee has asked to examine this issue by 31 December 1980 and to consider the possibility of allowing employees doing strenuous jobs to retire 5 years earlier (30 years for women and 35 years for men, and in the case of particularly strenuous jobs [to advance retirement age] by at least 15 years. [sentence as published] This should take place only at the request of the employee.

With regard to Point Fifteen that states: "To equalize the pensions and annuities of the so-called old scheme so that they are even with the present-scheme pensions and annuities," it was decided:

The government commission declares that increases in the lowest pensions and annuities will be effected annually, consistent with the country's economic potential, and will take into account the increases in the lowest wages. The government will present an implementation program by 31 December 1980. The government will propose that the lowest pensions and annuities be raised to the level of the so-called social minimum determined by the research carried out by the appropriate institutes, presented to the public and controlled by the trade unions. The Interfactory Strike Committee stresses the extreme urgency of this issue and maintains its demand that the pensions and annuities of the old and new scheme be at the same level and that increases in the costs of living taken into account.

With regard to Point Sixteen that states: "To improve the working conditions of the health services so as to ensure complete medical care for the working persons," it was decided:

It is considered necessary to immediately increase the investment capacities of the health services, to improve the supply of medicines through additional imports of raw materials, to increase the wages of all health service workers (to change the wage scale for nurses) and to urgently draw up government and departmental programs for improving the state of the nation's health. Other measures in this field are listed in the Annex.

The Annex to Point Sixteen:

- 1) To implement the "Charter of Health Service Employee's Rights."
- 2) To ensure suitable quantities of cotton protective clothing for sale.
- 3) To pay from the material costs fund an amount equal to the cost of work clothing.
- 4) To secure such a wage fund as to make it possible to award the necessary extra payments to all the people who distinguish themselves in their work--to award them in keeping with the theoretically valid considerations.
- 5) To set increasing additional payments for completing 25 and 30 years of work.
- 6) To set additional payments for work under conditions that are a strain or harm health and to introduce additional payment for shift work for nonmedical employees.

- 7) To bring back additional payment for work with patients with infectious illnesses and for work with infectious biological materials and to raise the wages for overnight nursing.
- 8) To recognize spinal ailments as an occupational disease of dental surgeons.
- 9) To ensure supplies of good quality fuels for hospitals and creches.
- 10) To equalize service benefits for the nurses without full secondary education with the benefits for nurses with diplomas.
- 11) To introduce a 7-hour working day for all expert employees.
- 12) To introduce free Saturdays without the need to later work them off.
- 13) To pay 100 percent more for Sunday and holiday work.
- 14) To provide free medicines for health service employees.
- 15) To make possible a partial repayment of housing loans from the social funds.
- 16) To increase the size of apartments for health service workers.
- 17) To enable single nurses to obtain apartments.
- 18) To convert the bonus fund into a thirteen month wage.
- 19) To grant 6-weeks leave to health service workers after 20 years of service and to make it possible for them to obtain paid annual leave for improving their health, as is the case with teachers.
- 20) To insure paid leave of 4 weeks for those studying for a doctor's degree [apparently in medicine] and of 2 weeks for those specializing.
- 21) To ensure one's right to a day off after a tour [dyzur] of duty as a physician.
- 22) A 5-hour working day for employees in creches (and in kindergardens) and free food.
- 23) Automobiles for the employees of the basic health services and kilometer allowances or lump payments for official trips.
- 24) Nurses with higher education should be treated and paid like other personnel with higher education.
- 25) To set up specialized repair teams in the Factory Trade Union Organization (ZOZ) in order to protect health service installations against further depreciation.
- 26) To raise the norms concerning medication for hospital patients from Zl,138 to Z2,700 because this is what it costs for treatment; to raise the food allowance.
- 27) To decide on food coupons for the bedridden.
- 28) To double available medical transportation because this is what we need right now.
- 29) To ensure the cleanliness of air, soil and water, especially of the seawaters along the coast.
- 30) Parallel with completing new housing settlements to complete facilities such as outpatient clinics, pharmacies and creches.

With regard to Point Seventeen that states: "To ensure the necessary vacancies in creches and kindergardens for working women's children," it was decided:

The government commission fully agrees with the importance of this demand. The voivodship authorities will present the necessary program by 30 November 1980.

With regard to Point Eighteen that states: "To grant maternity leave for 3 years in order to raise the baby," it was decided:

By 31 December 1980 an analysis will be carried out--in cooperation with the trade unions--of the national economy's potential and the length of the leave and the amount of the monthly payment will be determined for women on maternity leave (now unpaid) to take care of their babies. The Interfactory Strike Committee demands that such an analysis consider a payment equivalent to the full wages in the first year after the baby was born and to 50 percent of these wages in the second year, but not lower than 22,000 a month. This demand should be met gradually, beginning with the first half-year of 1981.

With regard to Point Nineteen that states: "To reduce the waiting period for apartments," it was decided:

By 31 December 1980 the voivodship authorities will present a program for improving the housing situation in order to reduce the waiting time for apartments. This program will be extensively discussed by the people of the voivodship and will be in consultation with the appropriate organizations (the Association of Polish Urbanists--TUP; the Association of the Architects of the Polish Republic--SARP; the Chief Technical Organization--NOT; and so on). The program also should consider the present utilization of the existing plants turning out housing components and the further development of the production base of construction trades. The same measures will be taken countrywide.

With regard to Point Twenty that states: "To increase travel allowances [diety] from 240 to 2100 and to increase the family separation allowance," it was decided:

As of 1 January 1981 the size of travel allowances and the separation allowance will be increased. The proposals in this regard will be presented by the government by 31 October 1980.

With regard to Point Twenty One that states: "To make all Saturdays workfree, and the employees working on shifts and under the four-brigade system to be compensated for Saturdays by an increased annual leave allowance or by other paid days off," it was decided:

We will work out and present by 31 December 1980 principles and methods of implementing the program for paid workfree Saturdays as well as other methods of regulating a shorter working time. This program will provide for a larger number of paid workfree Saturdays as early as 1981. Other measures in this regard are contained in the Annex listing the demands of the Interfactory Strike Committee.

Having made the aforementioned decisions, the following agreement was reached:

The government pledges:

To ensure personal security and honor the present working conditions of the participants in the present strike and of the persons helping them; to examine at the ministerial level the specific problems of the branches as submitted by the workforces of all the striking factories associated with the Interfactory Strike Committee; to immediately publicize the full text of the protocol of this agreement in the national mass media (the press, radio and television).

The Interfactory Strike Committee pledges to end the strike at 1700 hours on 31 August 1980.

[Signed] The presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee:

Chairman Lech Walesa

Vice Chairman Andrzej Kolodziej

Vice Chairman Bogdan Lis

Members: Lech Badkowski, Wojciech Gruszewski, Andrzej Gwiazda, Stefan Izbedski; Jerzy Kwiecik, Zdzislaw Kobylinski, Henryka Krzywonos, Stefan Lewandowski, Alina Pienkowska, Jozef Przybylski, Jerzy Sikorski, Lech Lobieszek, Tadeusz Stanny, Anna Walentynowicz, and Florian Wisniewski.

The government commission:

Chairman Mieczyslaw Jagielski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Members: Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Tadeusz Fiszbach, chairman of the voivodship People's Council in Gdansk; Jerzy Kolodziejski, voivode of Gdansk.

Annex to Point Twenty One

- 1) To change the decree issued by the Council of Ministers on the methods of calculating payments for annual leave and sickness benefits for workers working the four-brigade system. The present method is to use an average of 30 days (whereas they [workers] work 22 days). This method of calculation reduces the average working day when workers are on short sick leaves and lowers the equivalent [ekwiwalent] for annual leave.
- 2) We demand that a single legal enactment (by the Council of Ministers) should streamline the method by which payments are calculated in individual cases for a given period of absence from work. The vagueness of the present regulations is used against the employees.
- 3) Workers working the four-brigade work system to be compensated by an additional leave allowance for their work on Saturdays. The fact that these workers are given more days off than those workers working other work systems does not mean that they can enjoy real days off. Their present days off are just an opportunity to take a rest after very strenuous work. The arguments submitted by the administration maintaining that real days off should be granted only after the amount of hours worked under the two work systems is the same, are not correct.
- 4) We want every Saturday in the month workfree as is the case in other socialist countries.
- 5) We want Article 147 of the Labor Code to be abolished. This article allows for extending the average work norm by 9 hours a week when additional days off are due. We want Article 148 also abolished. Our work norms are among the longest in Europe.
- 6) To increase the importance of the contracted decisions concerning payments through changes in the Labor Code, namely: that not only a change in a worker's own wage group or in other elements of misremuneration, but also changes in the methods of payment (piece work) must be declared [wypowiedzenie] by the employer. It is also necessary to introduce the principle that all jobs done by a worker on a piece work basis should be paid for in accordance with his actual wage group. At the same time, it is necessary to sort out the issue of employing young workers in keeping with their qualifications so the aforementioned decision does not become an obstacle to professional advancement. [as published]

7) To introduce in the shift system an increase of 50 percent in the allowance for night work in the day system and [to increase by] 30 percent the actual earnings under the piece work system. [as published] We also want an allowance for work during the afternoon shift (as is the case in the chemical industry). We want the government to examine these demands by 30 November 1980.

Text of Szczecin Protocol

AU071934 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 2 Sep 80 pp 2, 4

["Protocol on Decisions on Proposals and Postulates of Interfactory Strike Committee Signed with Government Commission in Szczecin"]

[Text] As a result of the discussions and of the examination of the submitted proposals and postulates the following decisions were adopted:

Self-governing trade unions, which will be socialist in character in keeping with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, will be set up on the basis of the opinions of experts and in accordance with the following principles:

As soon as the strike is over the strike committees will become workers committees, which will organize--as necessary--general, direct and secret elections to the ruling bodies of trade union organizations. Work will continue to prepare the law, the statutes and other enactments provided for by Article 3 of Convention 87. A suitable work schedule will be devised for this purpose.

The government will work out a specific program to supply the market with foodstuffs and will publish this program nationally by 31 December 1980.

It was explained that a gradual increase in the wages of all the employees' groups--primarily in the lowest wages--will be affected. The principle was accepted that wages will be increased in the individual enterprises and branch groups. The increases will be effected in keeping with the specific conditions of trades and branches and will seek to raise earnings by a single pay step or by suitably increasing other elements of earnings and wage groups. Factory office workers will have their earnings raised by a single step increase in their groups of wages.

The level of the so-called social minimum will be determined and announced to the public by 31 December 1980. After analyzing the state's budget potential, the lowest pensions and annuities will be raised to a necessary level as of 1 January 1981.

The principle was accepted that the employees who have lost their health through their work in enterprises will receive [in other jobs] wages that are not lower than those previously received. In keeping with the agreed principle, by 30 September 1980 the government will present the Sejm with proposals on new Articles 217 and 218 of the Labor Code.

An analysis of the state's ability to grant a monthly allowance to women on 3-year maternity leave will be carried out by 31 December 1980. The level of that allowance will also be fixed by that date. Also by 31 December 1980 the government will present the Sejm with draft proposals to modify Article 186 of the Labor Code concerning the above problem.

Family allowances will be the same for all trade groups as they are for military and militia employees. The leveling off of these allowances should be completed in three equal annual installments, the first installment being due on 1 January 1981.

It was explained that the "Human Rights Convention" and the "Helsinki Final Act" had been published in print by the publishing agencies of the Polish People's Republic and that they will again be published in the form of brochures.

All the employees on strike, especially the elected representatives of the work forces, will not suffer any repression and will not be victimized in any other way for any of their strike activities, except for common criminal offenses.

It was asserted that political activists will not be subjected to repression if their activities do not strike in a criminal manner at the socialist system and basic interests of the Polish People's Republic and if they do not commit common crimes.

The establishment of organizations can be effected in accordance with the laws of the Polish People's Republic.

It was noted that the dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and the state is developing favorably. More extensive access to mass media will be made possible.

A tablet will be fixed in the vicinity of the main gates [of Szczecin shipyards] to commemorate the victims of the events in December 1970. The shape of the tablet and the inscription will be agreed upon with the shipyards management, the Szczecin architect and the mixed commission appointed by the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The deadline of completion is 17 December 1980.

It was agreed that further improvements are necessary in medical care in Poland, especially in the supply of medicines and in standardizing payments for medicines for the insured people.

Free medicines for the disabled, pensioners, railroadmen and the military will be continued.

It is necessary to stop increases in prices for staple goods by greater control checks in the state and private sectors and, in particular, by putting an end to so-called stealthy price hikes.

The principle was accepted that sales of foodstuffs in the shops run by enterprises and institutions will be based on the same principles.

Improvements in meat supplies for the population will be effected by 31 December 1980.

Also by 31 December 1980 a program will be presented for improving meat supplies for the population and for eventual rationing of meat through a coupons system.

The Pewex shops will not sell the staple goods of domestic production that are in short supply.

Necessary measures will be taken to explain the reasons for the present situation. The necessary proposals in that regard will be publicized countrywide and the future response to existing irregularities will be prompt and effective.

It is very important to improve the supplies of materials to all work establishments (state and cooperative establishments).

The workers dismissed for strikes between 1970 and 1980 will be reinstated as the individual applications are individually considered by managements and trade unions.

The method of curtailing censorship activities in the Polish People's Republic will be presented by 30 November 1980.

The principles and methods of implementing the program to institute paid workfree Saturdays or to fix a shortened working time in some other way will be worked out and presented by 30 November 1980.

The government will present a program to solve the housing problem and guarantee that the waiting period is no longer than 5 years.

The principle was accepted that employees who are failures in the leading jobs should be transferred to lower and not to equal jobs.

Travel allowances will be increased as of 1 January 1981. Proposals in this regard will be presented by the government by 30 September 1980.

Only employees who are distinguished in their jobs and only those who are compelled to change their jobs for health reasons should be sent to schools for outstanding workers and vocational courses at the cost of their factories. In consultation with the factory managements, the trade unions will select workers to attend such schools and for such courses.

The state authorities will draw up by 31 December 1980 a new charter for the shipyard workers that will include the solutions of social problems and other solutions listed in the charter and concerning all the workers employed within the shipyards.

During the strike the workforces on strike can be given advance payments amounting to 40 percent of their individual actual wages. When work is resumed, workers will receive for the period of the strike 100 percent of their individual actual wages.

The concluding agreement will be fully publicized by the mass media (the press, radio and television) and will be transmitted in its entirety to PAP for publication in the information services.

Final Decisions

As a result of the work done by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee in Szczecin an agreement was drawn up and signed.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers will appoint a mixed commission composed of representatives of the Government, workers and voivodship authorities [five persons each]. The commission will be chaired by a representative of the government. One deputy chairman will be a representative of the workers and the other will be a representative of the voivodship authorities. The three will constitute the commission's presidium.

The task of the commission will be to supervise implementation of the agreement and to inform the workforces of the commission's work and of the implementation of the agreement.

In case of disputed questions, the sides must consult one another in the presidium or in the full commission before they take any action whatever.

The Interfactory Strike Committee appeals to all the work forces in factories to make every effort to make good as soon as possible the losses suffered by the economy through work stoppages.

[Signed] For the Interfactory Strike Committee:

1) Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee; 2) Kazimierz Fischbein, deputy chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee; and 3) Marian Juszcuk, deputy chairman of the Interfactory Strike Committee.

For the government commission:

1) Vice Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski; 2) Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary; and 3) Janusz Brych, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Szczecin.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS WESTERN REACTION TO EVENTS

LD041500 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (PAP)--"What Does History Teach?" is the title of an article in TRYBUNA LUDU. Excerpts:

During these hard days Poland was in the centre of world news. Strictly speaking--in the centre of Western-European and North American public opinion. Regardless of their motivation, there were many friendly and anxious voices. If these voices were ambiguous--which they certainly were--it is also true that they were deeply concerned about international equilibrium and worried about the unfathomable consequences of this equilibrium becoming upset as a result of Poland sinking into chaos. True, some voices were exceptionally nasty. Although improbable, it is possible to imagine that Ronald Reagan and Franz-Josef Strauss could become the leaders of NATO in the near future. This duo at the helms of two huge capitalist states could become fatal for disarmament--a key factor of peace. This is the conclusion that comes to mind on the basis of both politicians' pre-election programmes and their own standpoints.

The common sense of the Polish working class--shown on the eve of the anniversary of September, 1939, is not enough to foil these plans. It could, however, contribute to slowing them down: This is a lot for the international scene, of which Poland is a part and in which our country wants to continue to participate actively. Poland came out on top of a tough domestic situation which threatened with political weakness, and became stronger in its external policy. This is the score today, but the hotbeds of tension in the world are still burning.

We must be aware that those same politicians who spoke so warmly about Poland that we are ready to believe their sincere intentions are the patrons of huge armaments which, after all, are aimed at us. We must also be aware that huge "organizers of public opinion" from the mass-circulation and influential papers, from huge radio and tv stations, are all counting--not so quietly--on the erosion of our system.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET WITH MUSKIE IN NEW YORK

LD062120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] New York--It has been announced here today that during the annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York, which is to begin in 2 weeks, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek will hold a meeting. It is being stressed here that this will be the first opportunity, after the events in Poland, for politicians at such a high level to review relations between the two countries and to analyze the international situation. The New York TIMES, commenting on this meeting which will soon take place, points out that right now a delegation from Polish banking institutions is visiting Washington. This delegation is discussing with the Americans further possibilities for credit cooperation and general economic cooperation between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KANIA ON HIS ELECTION

AU081632 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general sent the following telegram to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to convey to you warm congratulations on the occasion of your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and to wish you complete success in the highly responsible position entrusted to you by the party. At the same time I want to convey to the PZPR Central Committee, to you personally and to the communists and friendly Polish people wishes for greater achievements in the work devoted to the country's socioeconomic development, to extending the leading role of the party in all domains and its links to the masses--the guarantee for consistent growth in the material and intellectual standard of the working people, in the interests of the cause of socialism, independence and prosperity of the People's Republic of Poland.

I am fully convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Poland will continuously develop, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, of solidarity among the socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and of the cause of international peace, detente security and cooperation.

CONSTANTIN, CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA DISCUSS COORDINATION

AU081935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Sep (AGERPRES)--Talks started in Bucharest between Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Vaclav Hula, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia, concerning the coordination of the development plans of the two countries' national economies in the 1981-1985 period. Analysed were also a series of proposals for the expansion of economic exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the next five years.

REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA VISIT

Arrival 6 Sep

AU080942 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0910 GMT on 6 September begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, and Mrs Betty Kaunda. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu and Stefan Andrei have come to the airport to meet the Zambian guests. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two presidents review the honor guard. The announcer says that President Kenneth Kaunda is introduced to the Romanian officials and the diplomatic corps present at the airport. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda are reported to be reviewing the march past of the honor guard. The live relay ends at 0926 GMT without any speeches having been exchanged.

Official Talks 8 Sep

AU081540 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United Party of National Independence [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia. The talks were attended for Romania by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Marin, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives; and other officials.

For Zambia the talks are attended by Comrades Reuben Kamanga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Political and Legal Committee; H. Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament and chairman of the Disciplinary and Appointments Committee; Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the Rural Development Committee; Wilson Chakulya, member of parliament and minister of foreign affairs; Remu Chisupa, member of parliament, minister of trade and industry; K. Musokotwane, member of parliament, minister of finance; and other Zambian officials.

The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem.

Before the beginning of official talks, Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda paid a protocol visit on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality which characterizes the relations of close solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Further Official Talks

AU090926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kenneth David Kuanda, chairman of the United Party of National Independence [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia. The talks are attended by Romanian officials and by the Zambian officials accompanying President Kaunda on his visit to our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda's new visit to Romania, and described it as an expression of the good relations established and developing between our parties, peoples and countries and of the common desire to continuously expand and consolidate these relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation. The Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the meeting and talks that will ensue these days with President Kaunda will be fruitful and will impart an ever broader scope to Romanian-Zambian bilateral cooperation and cooperation in the international arena.

Comrade Kenneth David Kaunda expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to come again to Romania and for the warm hospitality extended to him in our country, and stressed that he views this as an expression of the sound friendship and solidarity, of the mutual respect and esteem binding our peoples. The Zambian head of state expressed profound satisfaction at meeting again with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, continuing the frank and friendly dialogue with him, and examining and establishing ways and means of more intensively promoting the cooperation between the UNIP and the RCP, between Zambia and Romania.

During their first round of talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda examined the current stage and the prospects of developing bilateral relations. Upon examining the development of Romanian-Zambian relations, the sides expressed the view that they have been continuously developing in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas in the spirit of the agreements and conventions concluded by the two presidents at previous meetings in Bucharest and Lusaka. They also stressed their desire to increasingly develop and broaden the scope of bilateral relations on the basis of the guidelines and principles laid down in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Zambia.

The sides emphasized the great importance they attach to expanding economic relations, and pointed out that further steps are necessary to implement the agreements and all cooperation projects between Romania and Zambia. At the same time, they stressed their common desire to devise additional actions and measures to expand cooperation in agricultural, mining and industrial areas in modern forms and on mutually advantageous bases, in accordance with the socioeconomic requirements and development programs of the two countries. They also decided to encourage cooperation in science, culture and cadres training, and emphasized the importance of developing contacts and exchanges of experience between party and state bodies of the two countries regarding the organization and leadership of socioeconomic life.

The two sides agreed that extensively promoting Romanian-Zambian relations is in keeping with the fundamental interests of our peoples and their progress and independent development, and constitutes at the same time a noteworthy contribution to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The two presidents decided that during the visit the competent ministers should exchange views and data relevant to their area of competence and examine and establish specific ways of implementing the cooperation agreements and projects agreed upon.

The talks are proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and understanding.

CHILEAN CP SECRETARY CORVALAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU081939 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

BOTSWANA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU081938 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Botswana, Archibald Mogwe, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR ASSEFA WOLDIE

AU052000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Sep (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on September 5 Assefa Woldie, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Romania.

Firmly acting for ensuring her multilateral progress, reads the Romanian head of state's address, Romania also pays special heed to enlarging her collaboration and cooperation with other states, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Romania has been promoting a consistent policy of active solidarity with the peoples struggling for their right to free life, for the removal of any form of colonial and neo-colonial domination, for the free and independent affirmation, in conditions of full equality of all nations of the world. We consider that the interests of peace and progress of all nations demand the intensification of the efforts for the political settlement of the inter-state disputed issues, inclusive of the conflict situations on the African Continent, for the promotion of a policy of detente, peace and national independence, for the building of a new international economic order, the achievement of general disarmament and of nuclear disarmament first of all.

Evoked then in the address are the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia, as well as the favourable premises for the expansion of these relations on a political, economic and cultural plane.

The broad international support enjoyed by the Ethiopian revolution, and especially the support enjoyed from Romania are stressed in the Ethiopian ambassador's address. Romania has had a positive role--the address shows--in the building of a climate of peace, understanding and brotherhood among nations. She has given her full support to the African peoples' liberation struggle, against the imperialist policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

An exchange of salutes took place on the occasion, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam.

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN SOCIALIST VISIT--Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, on 2 September received Mehdi Alaoui, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of People's Forces of Morocco and foreign relations secretary of that party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The two sides briefed each other about current and future concerns of the two parties and expressed the desire to develop relations between them in the interest of peace and cooperation. They also discussed certain aspects of the international political life. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 80 p 3 AU]

TESLIC VIEWS DEMOCRATIZATION, EVENTS IN POLAND, PRC

AU081535 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: On the Path of Democratization"]

[Text] Just as the relaxation of tension increasingly transcends bloc frameworks and regional borders and is becoming a universal characteristic of international relations simultaneously with the further strengthening of the nonaligned movement, in the same way certain dogmas about the uniformity of the roads to build socialism and the socialist states' systems are also being gradually transcended to the advantage of self-management as the basic substance of socialist democracy.

The great nonaligned movement and its struggle for a better world are an expression of the general struggle for political and economic emancipation, for independent and free development, for democratic international cooperation among all peoples and countries, on the basis of equality, regardless of differences in their social systems, and for peace and security in the world. For this reason the struggle of the nonaligned countries is an expression of the global, progressive and revolutionary process that characterizes our epoch. It is a process of struggle against all social and economic oppression and against all forms of exploitation, domination and outside interference.

Today it is expressed in completely specific forms through the struggle for the principles of the Helsinki Conference and the UN Charter. It is also expressed in its own way in the struggle for new decades of development about which the debate is now in progress at the special session of the UN General Assembly.

Different roads of the struggle for socialism are also asserting themselves at the same time and the essential components in this connection are the appearance of new forms of democracy, respect for pluralism of interests and the opening of communist and workers parties toward other democratic and progressive forces in their own countries.

The agreement between the workers and the government and the party in Poland heralds great social changes. What is encouraging in this connection is the fact that deliberations are in progress regarding complete development of self-management, through which alone it is possible to implement the fundamental slogan of socialist revolution, that is, the socialization of the means of production, as the organ of the PZPR Central Committee points out. TRYBUNA LUDU actually condemns the practice of management on behalf of the workers, by differentiating between the technical and social aspects of management.

The process of democratization in China is also indicative, even though it is taking place under completely different social, historical and other conditions. The 2-week session of the congress in Beijing has not as yet concluded but it is obvious that what is involved are great structural changes whose basic components are the introduction of order into the economy, greater participation of the basis of society and democratization of the entire society. And what is even more, gradual introduction of workers' management (congresses of self-managers in factories) also heralds major social reforms.

Naturally, the essential prerequisites of these trends and of the further assertion of socialism as a world process are the independence, the autonomy and the responsibility of the parties that have embarked on this road to their own workers class and their own peoples.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN POLISH SITUATION CONTINUES

Kania Speech, Unions

LD082140 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] TANJUG correspondent Zoran Slatanovic reports by telephone from Warsaw on the situation following the latest changes and measures as seen by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Normalization of production throughout the country is the main task insisted on in Poland now. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at the sixth plenum when he was elected party leader: In our country today we can and we must discuss many questions and bicker [prepirati se]. We must change a great many things, but on one thing we must all agree: Poland needs peace and work. And if that is lacking, everything else will lose its meaning and significance.

There are still strikes in Poland; admittedly, they are quite sporadic. The basic thing, however, is that the normal rate of production is not being attained quickly enough. One other thing is noticed too: Workers are making fresh demands. This is why the party paper TRYBUNA LUDU today warns that there is no material cover for additional demands. The paper appeals that people adhere to what has been achieved in the social accord with the workers because all these demands cannot immediately realized since material resources in the national income for it are lacking.

It has now been learned that at many meetings held throughout the country the workers are wondering: What is the guarantee that what we have asked for will be carried out? TRYBUNA LUDU today replies: The workers themselves have asked for these guarantees in the new concept of the Federation of Trade Unions. It has already been promised and it is known that the new trade unions will be based on self-managing foundations. In this way the working class will be able to influence the implementation of all the changes it asked for in our society and its system of socialist democracy. The strike also remains as the ultimate possibility should the previous efforts remain without result.

Soviet Press Reaction

LD062244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 Sep (TANJUG)--The first reaction in Moscow to the change in the top leadership of the Polish party was published today in a short news item without an accompanying commentary. Naturally, the change has caused foremost interest among the public, an interest which is motivated by the fact that what is at stake is a neighboring, friendly and allied country.

It is difficult to say, observers in Moscow note, that this morning's news from Warsaw was received as "coming out of the blue." In the last few days Edward Gierek had not been mentioned in the Moscow press and this had been linked with the recently published assessment, a fairly severe and unambiguous one, about the "weaknesses of the leadership" of Poland.

This assessment appeared here 7 days ago in the Sunday Soviet press and it was Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee, who had made it in an article published in DAILY WORLD, and then carried by TASS. He judged, as published in Moscow papers, that the strikes in Poland were a result of the "weakness of the leadership, of the distortion of socialist methods and approaches."

However, in fairly concise reports on the circumstances in Poland in the past few days, the Soviet press did not deal in greater detail with the issue of the leadership's faults and thus the news about Edward Gierek's departure did, nevertheless, cause some surprise among the public. In reporting the change, TASS referred to the statement of the Polish agency PAP and said that the PZPR Central Committee had relieved Gierek of his duties "in connection with his grave illness" and that Stanislaw Kania had been unanimously elected to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee.

TASS has also carried part of the Polish premier's speech dealing with relations with the Soviet Union of which Pinkowski said that they had a principled significance and that the "alliance with the USSR and with other countries of the socialist community, and Poland's cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA are inseparably linked with the basic and national interests of Poland."

In essence, Soviet-Polish relations were also assessed in this way on the occasion of the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek on 31 July in the Crimea within the framework of the well-known "Crimean meetings."

In the meantime, due to the Polish situation, an unplanned economic deal has been agreed upon. The Soviet Union has granted Poland a financial credit for the purchase of raw materials for the light, chemical and metal working industry, as well as for regulating the situation in the food industry. This has been published in Moscow in a commentary in which the French Socialist Party was criticized for having expressed concern over items in the Soviet press on Poland and, as the TASS author said, it "warned against interference in the internal affairs" of Poland.

Certain circles in the West are being accused in Moscow of such interference and even of "crude interference" and of the attempt at "exporting anticommunism": One such example was published by today's PRAVDA in accusing "the (?leaders) of American reactionary trade unions" of having sent to Gdansk a large sum of money in order to support those forces in Poland "which make statements from antigovernment positions."

Such an interpretation of the West's reaction to the Polish situation has been repeated in Moscow in the last few days. It is, therefore, believed that the reaction of the West to change at the top of the Polish party will be watched here with exceptional attention.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA IN NIS

AU061308 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 5 Sep 80

["Bulgaro-Yugoslav Industrial Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, September 5 (BTA)--A protocol on techno-scientific and economic cooperation in heavy and transport engineering for the 1981-1985 period was signed between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in Nis. Besides reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment the document provides for expanding cooperation in specialization and joint production, joint capital investment and participation in third markets. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia's joint initiatives in this important industrial activity will promote the trade between the two countries in heavy and transport engineering in the next five year period to reach 360 million dollars.

DJURANOVIC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWEDEN

Arrival in Stockholm

LD041332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council(FEC), arrived today on an official visit to Sweden, where he will exchange opinions with Thorbjorn Falldin, the Swedish prime minister, on topical international questions and mutual cooperation between the two countries.

Veselin Djuranovic, accompanied by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy advisor, and Vladimir Jovanovic, section head in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, arrived at Arlanda Airport, Stockholm, at about noon, and immediately left by helicopter for Haga Castle, where an official welcome was arranged.

The FEC president was greeted by Prime Minister Falldin, Goran Johansson, under secretary for foreign affairs, Berlin Arvidson, Swedish ambassador in Belgrade, and others. The Yugoslav ambassador in Sweden, Ljubomir Drndic, who is joining the Yugoslav delegation here in talks with Swedish officials, was also at the welcoming reception.

On the Swedish side at the luncheon were Ola Ullsten, minister of foreign affairs, ~~Andersson~~ Andersson, minister without portfolio responsible for immigration, and other officials.

This evening Prime Minister Falldin will hold a festive dinner in Veselin Djuranovic's honor, at which the two premiers are expected to exchange toasts.

Dinner, Toasts

LD050130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin held a formal dinner in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building in Stockholm this evening in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

Attending the dinner on the Yugoslav side were: Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Drndic, Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden; Nilola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser; Vladimir Jovanovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other Yugoslav representatives in Stockholm.

Attending the dinner on the Swedish side were: Ingemund Bengtsson, speaker of parliament; government members Costa Bohman, Eric Kronma Karin Soder, Karin Andersson, Carl Axel Petri, and Sven Andersson, the general directors of several Swedish institutions and of a number of large Swedish companies, and other personages.

During the dinner, Premier Falldin proposed a toast in which he said:

Mr President, it gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to welcome you and your associates to Sweden today. The Swedish Government and I (?view) your visit as a confirmation of the good relations and many links between our two countries. From today's talk it is clear that we attach great significance to the further development of Swedish-Yugoslav relations in various spheres.

Sweden and Yugoslavia have very similar views on many important questions of our time. Both our countries have chosen to remain outside military alliances. We try--sometimes jointly, sometimes by differing means--to contribute to the international relaxation of tension and the process of disarmament, greater understanding between peoples and the peaceful resolution of disputes, as well as to a new world economic order in the context of solidarity in the world between rich and poor nations.

Replying to the toast, Veselin Djuranovic stated: Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, friends, first of all permit me to express my great satisfaction at having been given the opportunity of visiting your beautiful country, with which we have been linked with friendly sentiments and fruitful cooperation over a period of many years. Yugoslavia and Sweden are also linked by joint objectives and activities in the struggle for peace and promotion of mutual cooperation, which prompts our two countries to become acquainted with each other even more and to promote mutual relations, in which respect for the specific aspects of internal development and orientation on the international plane have not been nor do they today represent an obstacle.

For this very reason it gives me pleasure to stress the fact that relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden are today developing successfully and comprehensively, which is in keeping with the interests of both countries. This positive development was contributed to very much by the visit which President Tito paid to Sweden in 1976 and by His Majesty King Carl Gustaf's visit to Yugoslavia in 1978, and also by the numerous contacts between responsible personalities, as well as by the increasing wealth of links and communication between the citizens of our two countries.

Cooperation between our governments, parliaments, political and territorial units and sociopolitical organizations is a sound basis on which bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden can continue to be developed in an all-round way. The results which we have attained so far also represent a concrete contribution by our countries to the implementation of the CSCE objectives and to general European stability and understanding.

The great number of Yugoslavs working in your country and thousands of Swedish citizens who come to Yugoslavia or who spend their holiday on the Adriatic coast also represent a significant factor of mutual rapprochement. We appreciate very much the understanding and the concern displayed by Swedish authorities for the further improvement of living and working conditions of our people and believe that in this positive spirit they will devise solutions to outstanding questions which are coming up. We are also very interested in the greatest possible number of Swedish citizens coming for vacations or otherwise visiting our country.

Of course, it is natural if these broadly ramified relations and developed cooperation are periodically accompanied by certain problems. We are deeply convinced that these periodic problems and outstanding questions must and can be resolved in the spirit of existing friendly endeavors and aspirations to open up fresh prospects and create increasingly favorable conditions for further and even more successful development of Yugoslav-Swedish cooperation.

I am thinking mainly of the need to establish greater balance in commodity exchanges and in economic cooperation in general, where our chronic deficit has been prevalent for quite some time now, and which [cooperation], if it is to go on developing successfully, does not suffer long-term imbalance. I believe I am sharing your view if I say that this is our joint problem and that it is in our joint interests to devise the best possible solutions to overcome it.

We appreciate the measures which your government is taking to prevent and suppress the activities of elements on the anti-Yugoslav terrorist emigration which in Sweden, as indeed in some other countries, have abused the shelter given them and which do not choose the means in the struggle against Yugoslavia and its interests, which--one should have no doubts on this score--is directed against good Yugoslav-Swedish relations and cooperation. For precisely this reason we have always pointed out not only the danger but also the need for measures which will frustrate their harmful activity. Moreover, terrorism has today become a problem which, although it is manifested in different ways, must concern equally all countries and it is the duty of all of them to become involved in its extermination. I would once again like to express my conviction that the Government of friendly Sweden will continue to do everything in its power in this direction.

Mr Prime Minister, the development of the situation in the world is very unfavorable. We are seriously worried about the deterioration of relations between the great powers and blocs. The cases of the use of force, military intervention, various pressures, denial of the right of peoples to independence and to an independent choice of roads of internal development and foreign policy orientations are increasingly frequent. This poses a constant threat to the security of many countries and intensifies tension in the world.

All this inevitably encourages the arms race and great power rivalry with a view to consolidating their military and political presence in sensitive areas of the world, weakens and threatens the already brittle process of detente, complicates and puts off the elimination of existing crises and provokes the opening of fresh focal points of crises. The exceptionally complex problems such as those of the Middle East, in central and Southeast Asia, in southern Africa and others, represent a heavy burden on the international relations as a whole and a great trial for all countries. Constant efforts are required to overcome this situation, to resolve outstanding problems and crisis and to improve overall international relations.

This can be achieved only by peaceful means, on the basis of the UN Charter and by respecting the principle of independence, noninterference and equality, and by mutually heading the interests of all nations. This makes constructive concepts and dialogues between various countries even more indispensable. It is precisely on this political platform that our two countries so far have been involved in a most active way in international relations.

We are also very concerned over the fact that there has been no substantial progress to the solution of the problem of the development and improvement in the position of the least-developed countries and that the differences between the rich and poor parts of the world are deepening instead of being reduced. The example of your country, which sets aside a high percentage of its national income as aid to the developing countries, unfortunately is not being followed by many other developed countries, which should understand that a faster and more efficient establishment of more equitable international economic relations is in their own interest, in the interest of peace and stability in the world, and not only in the interest of the developing countries.

We hope that the existing global negotiations on this plane will finally open up better prospects for the solution of these problems. Otherwise a fresh setback could have far-reaching consequences for international economic cooperation and development, and for world peace and security.

The great importance of the nonaligned movement as an independent and extra-bloc factor in preserving peace and stability, and also in the efforts to build better international political and economic relations, has been undeniably accepted in the world today. The policy of nonalignment for which Yugoslavia irreversibly opted a long time ago has become a powerful support of many countries regarding the defense of their independence and autonomous development. This is why it is encountering a broader understanding and support of increasingly great number of countries and democratic forces in the world.

I raise this glass to the health of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, to your health Mr Prime Minister, to the prosperity and happiness of the people of Sweden, and to further consolidation of friendship, understanding and all-round cooperation between our peoples and countries.

Comments on Visit

LD052358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stated this evening that the 2-day Yugoslav-Swedish talks in Stockholm had manifested great identity and similarity of views, openness, mutual trust and the hospitality of the hosts.

He said that in the numerous contacts with the Swedish king, Carl XVI Gustaf, and particularly with the Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and with other prominent personalities, a comprehensive exchange of views had been carried out both on bilateral cooperation as well as on topical international issues.

Djuranovic stressed the great identity of views, especially on the policy of detente, the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Djuranovic stressed the significant role of neutral Sweden and of nonaligned Yugoslavia. He added that the Swedish side had presented highly appreciative assessments of the policy of nonalignment and of the role of Yugoslavia in the nonaligned movement.

The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed that in the talks on bilateral cooperation both sides noted that the two countries had very good political relations as well as good general cooperation.

Djuranovic added that particular reference had been made to economic cooperation where the basic problem was the deficit on Yugoslavia's side. He added that the possibilities to overcome this problem through increased trade, joint investments, industrial cooperation and joint ventures on third markets had been comprehensively discussed.

Veselin Djoranic said that both sides noted that real possibilities existed for the promotion of economic cooperation and the establishment of more balanced trade.

The president of the Federal Executive Council dealt in particular with the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily working in that country and he stressed that Sweden paid them great attention. He added that there were still certain problems but he pointed out that these problems should be resolved jointly by the two countries and by the Yugoslav working here.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed that he was impressed by the organizational standards of our workers in Sweden and their clubs which maintain firm links with their homeland.

The president of the Federal Executive Council stressed at the end of his statement that he had also met the leaders of the opposition parties Olof Palme of the Social Democratic Labor Party, and Lars Werner of the Party of the Left Communists. He stressed that Yugoslavia had good relations with all parties--with those who are in power and with those who are in opposition.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ATTENDS OHRID DINNER

AU081037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Kenneth Kaunda, president of friendly Zambia, today will conclude his official visit to our country. Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, last night in Ohrid gave a private dinner in honor of President Kaunda. Yesterday, on the third day of his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, the high Zambian guest visited the Ohrid Gradinar agricultural estate and Struga. Kenneth Kaunda once again met with Ljupco Arsov, president of the Macedonian Presidency, because of his great interest in Macedonia's sociopolitical system. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, and Kamanga, president of the Zambian Political and Legal Committee, yesterday held talks on the development of the self-managing socialist system in our country and the development of the sociopolitical system of Zambia.

Departure for Bucharest

LD080942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Ohrid, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--President of friendly and non-aligned Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda and his wife and members of the Zambian state and party delegation, left here for Bucharest today after a several-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Prior to Kaunda's departure from Ohrid, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic and Kenneth Kaunda signed a Yugoslav-Zambian communique.

Yugoslav Executive Council member Vajo Skendzic and Zambian Government member Mr G. Mwila signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. A joint press statement was released at the same time.

After signing the communique, Kenneth Kaunda gave an interview to the press.

POLIC MAKES AIRPORT STATEMENT AFTER VISIT TO FRG

LD080338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Chamber of Republic and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly returned this afternoon from the FRG after an official and friendly visit of several days.

The delegation, which was led by Zoran Polic, president of the chamber, included chamber delegates Branko Mirkovic and Stipe Tonkovic and the chamber secretary Dr Petar Vajovic.

Zoran Polic made the following statement to TANJUG at Ljubljana airport:

"We are returning from a visit to the FRG which was organized at the invitation of Mr Klose, president of the Bundesrat. We expected this to be a courtesy visit returning the visit paid by the former president of the Bundesrat Dr Vogel to us. But our visit was different. In my view it became something more. Our delegation was received by the most responsible representatives of the FRG: Dr Karl Carstens the president of the FRG, the president of the Bundesrat, the president of the DGB, the minister of state for foreign affairs; we also visited premiers and presidents of legislatures of two FRG states.

"In all the talks, the FRG officials demonstrated great interest in Yugoslavia's further development. All of them mentioned Comrade Tito's role and expressed the wish that Yugoslavia's policy be continued in his spirit. They spoke of the role which Yugoslavia and the FRG play in the world and about problems which the world faces today.

"For our part, we asked questions in which we are vitally interested. Thus we talked extensively with the state minister for foreign affairs about mutual cooperation in foreign trade and, it goes without saying, we also touched upon the problem of our deficit and the method of resolving it. With the trade union president we talked about the situations which arise in connection with our workers, about education, [word indistinct], assimilation, etc. I must say that we met with true understanding and readiness to have the problems resolved to mutual benefit," Zoran Polic said.

"We shall have to not merely think of the matters which we discussed but also take measures to have the problems resolved. These are, above all, the problems in our foreign trade, because this solution is of enormous significance for our economy. We established this both in our talks with our hosts as well as today in the talks with our experts and representatives in Frankfurt," Polic stressed. At the end of his statement he noted that, according to statements made by German officials, this market is open to us. "It is therefore now up to us how we shall organize ourselves in order to participate in that market to the extent to which we are capable."

NAVAL CHIEF VILOVIC EXTOLS PREPAREDNESS

LD051808 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Split, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Navy today has modern warships, subs, new helicopters, the most up-to-date missiles, torpedo boats and minesweepers as well as a whole range of technical means. Vice-Adm. Tohomia Vilovic, commander of a Yugoslav naval region, said today in an interview with a group of journalists on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the forming of the first naval detachment of the Yugoslav Navy in World War Two.

The first warships of Yugoslavia's People's Liberation Army and partisan detachments were wooden fishing boats. Nevertheless, the Yugoslav Navy successfully carried out all tasks entrusted to it in the circumstances of the enemies' supremacy at sea and in the air, he said.

The system of Yugoslavia's coastal defense is made up of powerful long-range artillery and strong coast-sea missiles, Vice-Adm. Vilovic emphasized.

Also today the Yugoslav Navy has well-trained cadres capable of operating and using complex armament and war material, the commander pointed out.

Particular importance is devoted to its morale and excellent results have been achieved in this respect, he said in his interview.

NEW BILL ON UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

AU071210 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--The Socialist Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro are considered underdeveloped republics, while the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is considered a distinctly underdeveloped territory in the 1981-1985 period. Thus reads the first and at the same time the most important article of the draft law on republics and provinces that are considered underdeveloped in the next 5 years. This draft law was submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia and will be coordinated during the fall.

At the same time the Federal Executive Council informed the SFRY Assembly that it withdraws the draft decision on objective criteria and indicators for determining the level of economic development of the republics and provinces. It is necessary to recall that at the July joint session of the federal councils it was assessed that in these few months, until the Yugoslav social plan is adopted, in view of the complex nature of the problem, it is impossible to coordinate views and find corresponding solutions on objective criteria and indicators for designating economic underdevelopment. The councils believe that the status of underdeveloped regions should be retained in the next 5 years by Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo. Proceeding from these positions, the Federal Executive Council also submitted the new law to the SFRY Assembly.

However, before the end of 1984, the Federal Executive Council must propose which republics and provinces will be considered underdeveloped after 1985. The federal social councils believe that it is necessary to intensively continue work to determine the criteria and indicators for determining the level of underdevelopment.

KOSOVO LEAGUE PRESIDIUUM VIEWS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION TASKS

AU061933 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has discussed at its session, presided over by Mahmut Bakali, the current problems of the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. It was noted that all Kosovo working people and especially the League of Communists have been engaged in the fulfillment of this important task. This fact has contributed to the positive economic trends.

In the first 6 months of this year the physical volume of industrial production increased by 3.9 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. Exports increased by 33 percent. The total revenues and income also increased and positive trends were also achieved in their distribution.

It was noted at the session that nevertheless the results of economic operations were not in accord with the aims of the resolution on the province's socioeconomic development for this year. For this reason the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo called attention to the need for even more intensive actions by the League of Communists and all other factors of associated labor in communes and the province to ensure the widest possible mobilization of all working people in achieving economic stabilization.

The organizations of associated labor that fail to fulfill their production plans must take concrete measures to overcome difficulties and subjective shortcomings. The need was especially stressed for a more responsible attitude by the self-managing tasks, which is a condition for the more rapid total development of the province. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo determined the concrete tasks of members and leaderships of the League of Communists in economic stabilization and in solving the problems that accompany the economic stabilization.

HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL OPERATIONS RESULTS RELEASED

AU071545 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 80 p 7

[Lj. Cudomirovic report]

[Summary] The results of the Yugoslav economy's financial operations in the first half of this year are satisfactory, Dr Miloje Nikolic, deputy general director of the Social Accounting Service, said at a press conference.

The nominal value of income increased 32 percent and totaled 457,804 million dinars. Compared with the first half of last year, this is an increase of 111 billion dinars and results predominantly from a high increase in prices. Retail prices increased 26.2 percent, while the prices of imported producer goods increased 23 percent. Both prices also affected the increases in income. At the same time the physical volume of production increased 3 percent and industrial production 5 percent.

Deductions from income increased at a slower rate than the increase in distributed income--6.5 index points--while deductions from personal incomes increased 0.4 index points less than the increase in personal incomes. However, allocations for general, social and common needs increased 23.4 percent instead of the planned 16 percent. Thus, 6.4 billion dinars more than planned were expended from the economy in the first half of this year, despite all the efforts to reduce the burden imposed on the economy.

In the first half of this year, funds for personal incomes and common expenditures increased only 22.8 percent, while accumulation funds increased 70.8 percent. The average per capita personal income increased 18.3 percent--at the same time employment increased 3.8 percent--which is considerably less than the increase in the cost of living which increased some 27 percent in the first half of this year.

In the first half of this year, 76 percent more was allocated for accumulation funds. Together with the allocations for amortization, the economy's so-called gross accumulation totaled some 133 billion dinars, some 19 percent more than the overall investments in the economy.

The overall losses in the first half of this year totaled 16.7 billion dinars, or 27 percent more than in the same period last year. However, the increase in losses was 5 index points less than the increase in income, thus reducing the share of losses in income from 3.8 to 3.6 percent.

The average personal income of those employed in the economy in the first half of this year was 6,610 dinars compared with 5,589 dinars in the same period last year.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF BENO ZUPANCIC--Ljubljana, 28 Aug (TANJUG)--Beno Zupancic, 55, vice-president of the Socialist Alliance Conference of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, prominent fixture of the Yugoslav social and political life and renown writer, died today in Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 28 Aug 80 LD]

CROATIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION--This year Croatia harvested nearly 1.15 million tons of wheat and it is estimated that at least 600,000 tons of that crop, including 400,000 tons from the social sector of agriculture and 200,000 tons from private agricultural producers, should be delivered as marketable surplus to grain trading and milling organizations. By 15 August some 480,000 tons of wheat had been delivered to the grain silos and storage facilities of social organizations. The deliveries of the remaining 100,000 to 120,000 tons of wheat have been delayed as result of producers' speculations about possible higher purchase prices. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 p 7 AU]

MALARIA CASES--In the first 6 months of the year Yugoslavia registered 33 cases of malaria brought in by Yugoslav workers and foreign students from Africa, Asia and Central America. In 1979 there were 55 cases of Malaria and previously there were 51 such cases in 1978 and 65 in 1977. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 p 8 AU]

HASHISH SMUGGLER--The criminal officers of the Koper Public Security Administration on 8 August found and confiscated at the Skofije border crossing point 426.9 kilograms of hashish hidden in six tires of an empty truck with West German registration and driven by Jurgen Braunwart, age 36 years, from Emmendorf near Hotchstadt. The truck arrived in Koper port aboard the Soca ferryboat from Tartous in Syria. It was intercepted and searched by the security officers at the Skofije border crossing point. The hashish hidden in four raised rear tires and two spare tires was packed in 540 large and 611 small bags. Driver Jurgen Brauwart was detained. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 12 Aug 80 p 10 AU]